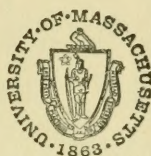


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SKETCH OF WEYMOUTH.

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WEYMOUTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

TOWN OF WEYMOUTH,

MASSACHUSETTS,

FROM 1622 TO 1884.

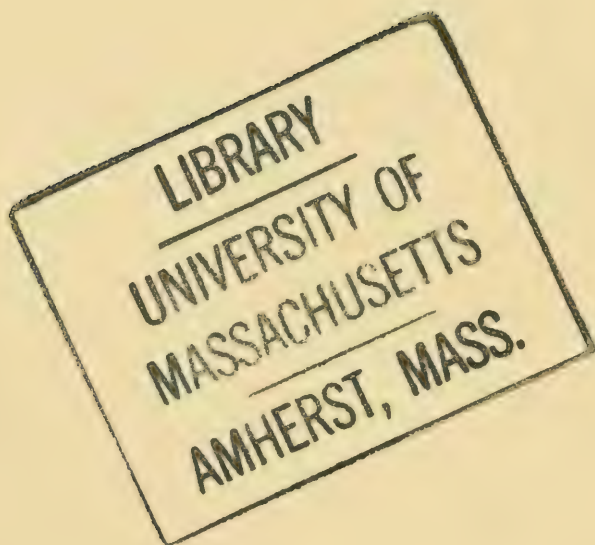
COMPILED BY

GILBERT NASH,

RECORDING SECRETARY OF THE WEYMOUTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, MEMBER OF THE NEW
ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, AND OF THE
WEBSTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

PUBLISHED BY THE TOWN OF WEYMOUTH,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
WEYMOUTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1885.



ALFRED MUDGE & SON, PRINTERS,
24 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON.

PREFACE.

By the courtesy of Gilbert Nash, Esq., the author of this Sketch of Weymouth, I have been permitted to examine the advance sheets of the book. Finding that his labors have been so conscientiously and faithfully executed, it gives me great pleasure to accede to his request to write a few prefatory words.

The town of Weymouth has a remarkable history, and may well be congratulated on having an historian so familiar with the details of its early life and so competent to record them. It was the first settlement made within what afterward became the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and this very antiquity gives an additional interest to its annals. The obscurity surrounding its origin tends to invest the story with a romance which only increases the zeal of the antiquary. It has attracted the attention of the novelist, and in modern times has prompted the most critical researches of the scholar. Under these circumstances the appearance of this work makes an important accession to the literature of our local history.

Within a few years the study of the origin and nature of New England towns, with a special reference to their political methods and their management of practical questions, has received a fresh impulse, which opens a wide field for investigation. There are now but few places in the State that have not their history either in book or pamphlet; and it is to such publications that writers on this subject must look hereafter for their authorities. The New England town system is of native growth, and has sprung from the needs of the people. This system took root in the soil of Plymouth, and afterward in that of Massachusetts Bay, though its development has been modified from time to time by the varying circumstances of different communities. Some features were inherited from the

parishes of England, and perhaps even from earlier sources ; but the essential characteristics, such as levying taxes, settling the minister, supporting free schools, laying out highways, and attending to the prudential affairs of the town, were decidedly New England in their origin. Nowhere else were these subjects managed with such freedom and without restraint from any quarter. In other words, the small settlements springing up under this system were little republics, and they have since furnished the germ of our State and national governments. Inseparably connected with their existence was the town meeting, where the utterance of popular wants took shape, — where the abstract idea in politics assumed a concrete form and went abroad as the will of the people.

The town meeting is the unit of political expression, and the value of the aggregate depends upon the extent of personal conviction. The instincts of the masses coming together to act on questions of public policy are always honest, and here the popular heart is best studied. The rulers of the nation, who are but the servants of the people, appreciate this fact, and are ever ready to feel the impulse, so delicate and sensitive is the connection between the power and its source.

Local histories deal largely with these matters, and sometimes the humblest narratives throw the clearest light ; and writers of philosophical history, which treats of causes as well as of results, cannot afford to overlook them in their investigations. Such works hereafter will be a great help to the author and scholar.

The Weymouth Historical Society, under whose patronage this Sketch is now published, is an association formed for the purpose of preserving the history of its neighborhood, and has already printed one other volume. By its labors the Society has placed itself abreast of the active organizations of its kind, and set an excellent example to be followed in the several towns of the Commonwealth.

In conclusion, I wish to call attention to the full and complete Index of the book, which adds largely to its value.

SAMUEL A. GREEN.

Boston, January 20, 1885.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE larger portion of the text of the following historical sketch of the town of Weymouth, Mass., was originally published in the "History of Norfolk County, Mass.," recently issued by Messrs. J. W. Lewis & Co., from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and was intended merely to answer the needs of such a publication. The volume being a large one, and the price heavy, the circulation, even in the town, has been extremely limited, and comparatively few of its inhabitants know that such a work has been placed before the public, so that the wants of the people for more knowledge of their own local history have not been met, even to the limited extent covered by this sketch.

The committee of the town, to which was referred the matter of collecting materials for a town history, finding the work growing upon its hands, with no probability of accomplishing the purpose of its creation for a considerable time, and knowing that the call for some result of its labor is becoming more and more urgent, has decided to republish the sketch in a form for convenient circulation among the people at a moderate expense, with the addition of much original matter, including full notes upon important points where the brevity of the original text requires it, and also a full index, an addition imperatively demanded by the readers of the present day, especially in works of this character.

In thus answering temporarily the public want in this direction, while the more complete and thorough history of the town awaits its accomplishment, the committee believes it has acted for the best interests of the town, and in accordance with the

opinions of the best historical scholars who are familiar with such matters and whose advice has been taken.

In the experience of the past, the attempt to prepare and publish at a first draft even a local history has not resulted successfully, and it has been found necessary in a short time to go over the ground again for the correction of errors and to incorporate the results of more thorough research; and it has been found a much more judicious plan to publish first a preliminary work, covering briefly the ground, in order to draw out criticism and new material, of which there is much in every community of which no one but the possessors knows anything, and oftentimes of which even they are ignorant, and also for the correction of errors, of which the most carefully prepared work will contain many.

It is with such ideas that the committee has decided to place this sketch before the public: first, to present in brief the information already in its hands; and second, to inspire an enthusiasm upon the subject which shall induce more thorough search for the hidden material now beyond its reach, yet so necessary to the committee in the prosecution of its work to a successful result; and by this is meant the production of such a history of the town as shall be satisfactory to its inhabitants, and answer the requirements of the students of history who have so long demanded it.

It must, therefore, be constantly borne in mind that this is but an incomplete, preliminary work and not a full, elaborate history; and if many things are missing, or stated with too great brevity, it is from the nature of the work, and consequently, too much should not be expected. It should also be remembered that this is put forward with the design to enlist the aid of all who have an interest in the town's good name in doing what they can to enable the committee to complete its purpose.

The town of Weymouth is, next to Plymouth, the oldest English settlement in Massachusetts. It has a rich and, in some respects, a unique history, interesting alike to its own people and to the scholars of the country, and the want of its record has been long felt and deplored. Its early settlers were numerous, men of character and enterprise, while its emigrants soon found their way into other sections, where their descendants

are now found in large numbers scattered from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the English Provinces on the north to the Mexican Gulf on the south.

From these multitudes and the friends they have acquired, there comes a constant appeal for a history of the mother town, an earnest desire for some knowledge more than they now possess of the original home of their ancestors in this land. Not only from these, but from the scholars who are making the history of our country their study, comes the continual inquiry for this same information, and it was for the purpose of supplying this demand that this committee was formed, and it is with this end in view that an appeal is made for assistance in prosecuting the work.

In collecting materials and writing a history of this town, besides the difficulties that are usually met in such an undertaking, there are others of a peculiar character, not found, probably, in any other locality, very hard to overcome or solve, which require the utmost patience and perseverance with the nicest discrimination and judgment in their treatment.

It is highly probable that, previous to 1620, there were temporary camps upon the territory now Weymouth, formed by the fishermen and traders who visited the New England coast to carry on with better facilities their traffic with the natives. Here seems to have been an important rendezvous for the Indians, and there are traces now remaining of several of their settlements upon the shores of the bay. Here, also, centre the old Indian trails leading from the territories at the south, now covered by Plymouth, Bristol, and Norfolk Counties. It was a point easily accessible by sea and land, and thus of great value for this purpose.

It was not, however, until the settlement at Plymouth was begun that any attempt at actual occupation was made and real possession taken. That enterprise, so feeble and of so little promise, crystallized into practical purpose the thought that perhaps had lain undeveloped in the minds of many; and Thomas Weston, a well-known and prominent merchant of London, who had been the agent of the Pilgrims in their negotiations with the Plymouth Company, and who, on account of some trouble with his associates in the business, had broken off his connection

with them, undertook the establishment of a colony upon his own account which should, in a better location, combine all the advantages of the Plymouth Colony without its drawbacks. That company were flying from the persecutions of the powers in authority at home, and thus without any governmental support, which could not fail of being a serious hindrance. They were without strong financial backing, — a most important factor in the movement and one of great necessity. They brought with them their families, which could hardly fail to become a source of much inconvenience, to say the least, in the early stages of a commercial adventure.

These evils the new company of Mr. Weston were entirely to avoid; they were to be a trading community pure and simple, intent only upon developing the natural resources of the new country and of putting money into their own treasury. The favor of the government could be secured beyond doubt by the promise of a share in the profits; capital would flow in readily at the flattering pictures drawn by the adventurers, and the company who were to occupy the post and transact the business were such as could be obtained from the surplus population of London, men used to peril and hardship and familiar with the coast; and, also, an important consideration, without the incumbrance of families. What if they were without trades, without any special training for the particular business in hand, and even destitute of the high principle and purpose that animated their Pilgrim neighbors? So much the better for the practical business before them.

In the light of subsequent history it is very easy to see that such an enterprise, conceived in such a spirit, composed of such materials, and carried on in such a manner, could have but one result, and that, failure. It is, therefore, no surprise, when the record tells the sad story of the few months of hardship, suffering, and death, and of total failure in every respect. But even this was not without benefit to coming and permanent settlers who were very soon to occupy the same ground. The benefit of the location was assured, the character of the soil and its capabilities better known, and its general advantages of position and convenience placed beyond question.

The failure of Weston's colony in 1622 and 1623 opened

the way for another and more permanent possession. Capt. Robert Gorges, himself also an adventurer, the son of Sir Fernando Gorges, possessor of a patent, covering, by an elastic rendering of its terms, the territory about the bay now known as Boston Harbor, recognizing the advantages of its position, and believing, also, in the certain success of a trading colony, prepared an expedition having the same end in view and upon very nearly the same basis, but with these exceptions; the men composing it, although from the same region of country, were of a much higher grade and with families, thus affording foundation for permanence. It had also a religious element which the previous company lacked. It brought a chaplain, backed by the authority of the Church of England, clothed with power sufficient to cover any emergency that would be likely to arise. This company had also a promise of official support and financial encouragement sufficient to insure its success under ordinary circumstances. It had also among its members men of standing and education. With these elements of prosperity, its prospects were quite flattering; and when, in the summer and early autumn of 1623, the company took up its residence upon or near the recently deserted site of Weston's settlement, the outlook was a bright one. The location was excellent, the soil amply sufficient for the wants to which they intended to put it, the prospects for trade encouraging, and no enemies in the vicinity who were to be feared.

There was, however, one serious lack, and that was of importance enough to weaken the political structure and to cause in a short time its practical dissolution. It was simply a trading colony, and all the elements composing it were intended but to promote the acquisition of wealth to its proprietors; the real basis of a permanent colony was lacking. There was no common bond, save that of money, to bind its members together; and when the hardships of a New England winter came upon them, and the profits of the enterprise did not flow in to realize their anticipations, there was nothing to sustain their courage, which soon gave way, and they were scattered, and Wessaguscus remained almost as before.

The almost consisted in this: a few of the more resolute, and possibly desperate, remained behind, retaining possession of the

ground and such remnants of political and religious or ecclesiastical power as had survived the wreck. These were added to from year to year by the slow process of emigration, the tide of which was just beginning to set its feeble course towards these shores, but which was destined so to increase that in process of the next twenty years it was numbered by many thousands. It was some ten or a dozen years before the settlement became a power in the colony of sufficient consequence to attract the notice and authority of its neighbors in Plymouth and Boston, and then it had become so strong as to be difficult to manage.

It was then that the development began of one of the principal sources of trouble the historian finds in searching for the origin of the town's history,—the lack of materials and the reason of their non-appearance. The Weston Colony was wholly transient, needing no records and leaving none. The Gorges Company was attempted in the interests of the government and the church; but its internal and local troubles were such as to forbid any regular and systematic record of its proceedings. It was naturally inimical to Plymouth, because the former was the offspring of official patronage, while the latter was born and grew in spite of it. Hence the people of that town made as little account of its only neighbor as was possible, and as little notice of its matters crept into their records and correspondence.

Later on, the additions were of a mixed class, non-conformists predominating, but neither party of sufficient power to wholly override the other. As a natural consequence, nothing of a disputed character would become a matter of record, and matters passed on without formal notice. When the Massachusetts Bay Colony came into power with the advent of Gov. Winthrop, in 1630, and a weight of governmental authority sufficient to subdue all public opposition, a new element was introduced into the little settlement of Wessaguscus, the legal authority contending with the old spirit of resistance based upon the original grant to the Gorges Company upon which the settlement was founded.

The pressing necessities of the colonists incident upon a new settlement prevented open contention; but the spirit of oppo-

sition was there, and showed itself as opportunity offered. This state of things continued for several years, and it was not until a score had passed that the mixed company became fairly united and settled down into comparative peace. The original element long resisted, to the best of its ability, the growing power of the government, and hesitated to acknowledge its supremacy, hence the tardiness of many of its settlers to become freemen of the colony.

The large addition made to the settlement in 1635, by the company of Rev. Joseph Hull, and the rapid influx of other new members in the few years immediately succeeding, who were not mixed up with the previous, unsettled condition of things, instead of serving to allay the troubles, seemed but to introduce, for a time at least, new elements of discord which rose at times to public disturbance. But the strength of the civil power had become so great that these agitations showed themselves principally in the church and upon ecclesiastical matters.

The appearance of Rev. Mr. Hull, an actual minister, of Rev. Mr. Jenner, of Rev. Mr. Lenthal, in course of a year or two, and of Rev. Mr. Newman shortly after, each with a body of adherents strong enough to make formidable headway, and with vitality sufficient to endure for several years, affords ample evidence of the actual state of affairs. It will not be a matter of surprise that under such circumstances the records of the settlement should have been overlooked, neither party being willing that any statement besides its own should appear; hence, by tacit understanding, nothing was committed to writing.

The same reasons also prevailed in the Plymouth and Bay Colonies during the transition period to prevent permanent record by them. This settlement was a wedge between the two, acknowledging neither, and out of sympathy with both. Being without the bounds of the former, that colony could claim no jurisdiction, and in the case of the latter, a disputed authority rendered intercourse unpleasant. The fact also that there was in these Wessaguscus people a strong Episcopalian element, served to render them for a time rather aliens than citizens.

With the large body of new settlers about 1640, the gradual

withdrawal of the leaders of the various conflicting elements, and the evident necessity for a strong government and combined effort, comparative peace prevailed, and the plantation, now town of Weymouth, entered upon a second historical era which continued, with but few important interruptions, for a century and a half, during which time the agricultural resources of the town developed themselves, and the foundations were laid which have made it, under a transition from agriculture to manufactures, what it is at the present time.

Another difficulty in the way of compiling a history of the town is the total absence for the first hundred and more years of all church records. While other towns have these in a more or less perfect condition, Weymouth is wholly destitute of this important class of historical material. The disturbed and conflicting state of affairs during the first twenty years of the settlement has already been alluded to, and will fully account for the absence of records during that time, and until the settlement of Rev. Thomas Thacher; but why there should be none for the century following until the settlement of Rev. William Smith, it is not so easy to say.

It was the early custom, and one which is still continued in many of the smaller churches, for the minister to act as clerk, which, with the important position accorded to him as pastor, rendered him the sole custodian of all the records and papers of the church. Accountable to no one, he could enter what he pleased or nothing at all, and he could do this in either his public capacity or as a private individual. In very many instances the latter seems to have been the method, if any, and the papers passed among the private property of the ministers, and upon his removal or death went into other hands, and the church was left destitute. It may well be that this was the case with the First Church in Weymouth, and that among the papers of the four pastors who preceded Rev. Mr. Smith, could they be found, there would appear much of great value to the historian of Weymouth.

Still another difficulty in the way of the town historian is the paucity of private manuscripts in the hands of families. There are some, perhaps many, of these, and a few of them have seen the light, but it is probable that by far the larger and

more important portion still remains where they have lain for generations, in the attics and forgotten drawers of their owners. The demand for them has not yet been sufficiently loud to make their value apparent in the eye of those in whose custody they lie. It may be possible in the future to discover and make these available; until then the historian must be content with the other sources of information at his command.

During the half-century in which Rev. Mr. Smith was custodian of the records of the First Church, and following him, the near forty years of service in the same position of Rev. Mr. Norton, very little indeed appears to have been made a matter of record by them excepting cases of discipline, and but few of those, while a very imperfect list of the marriages, births, and deaths has been preserved. Nearly the same may be said relative to the records of the Second Church in the South Parish during the first century (lacking only four years) of its existence, when the pastorate and clerkship were in the hands of Rev. Messrs. Bayley and Williams. The value of a record of passing events for the use of future generations does not seem to have been apparent to them, and, in consequence, theirs, upon general matters, is exceedingly brief.

With the death of Mr. Williams and the removal of Mr. Norton, the records reached a period within the memory of a generation now living, and it is, therefore, possible to repair any or many deficiencies that may have occurred in those of subsequent years. Thus, some of the principal difficulties that lie in the path of the town historian have been indicated, and the reasons suggested why such a work as his must necessarily be slow and often unsatisfactory.

It is, on the other hand, a matter of congratulation that the town records, embracing a period of more than two hundred and forty years, are so full and so well preserved. These are the main authority for the general history of the town during that time, and they have been carefully examined for the present sketch. Probably few towns are more fortunate in this particular than Weymouth. The dated record begins in December, 1641, although there are a very few items, evidently of an earlier date, which are undoubtedly transcribed from other sources by a later hand, and a mass of property records which

are undated, but which, from external and internal evidence, should appear a year or two later.

These early records contain a vast amount of detail with regard to town and parish matters, and were probably put in their present place and form under a town vote at the spring meeting of 1670. No book or paper in possession of the town at an earlier period is to be found at the present time. Until 1651 the records seem to have been kept by the townsmen, or selectmen, as since called; but at that time a town clerk was chosen, who, with his successors, occupied the position until to-day, and their many duties have been performed with a fair degree of fulness and accuracy. There have been periods when, in consequence of war or other prominent disturbances, many omissions occurred, but this was common in nearly all towns, and Weymouth is no worse off in this respect than its neighbors.

Besides the town records there are the old colonial records and the governmental records of later date, the archives of the State in the State House at Boston, and the court records; all of these are of great value, and have been freely consulted in the preparation of the present work. Then, too, there are the papers of contemporaneous writers during the various periods covered by the history, and, particularly, the valuable documents and reprints of the Massachusetts Historical, and the New England Historic, Genealogical Societies, which are mines of wealth to the local as well as to the general historian. These have all been freely opened to the use of the compiler, and they have been carefully examined, although not so thoroughly as would be desirable and necessary for a complete history; but the ground has been covered, and it is believed that the more important facts connected with the story of Weymouth are here presented.

The sketches of the various churches and religious societies have been compiled from authentic sources, in most cases from their own records, while the facts concerning the industrial and financial interests have been carefully gathered from materials furnished by officers of the corporations or by persons engaged in the various branches of business now carried on in the town, and are as complete as can be expected in a work of this limited extent.

The records of the soldiers engaged in the various wars of the country from the Pequod to the Revolution, although not by any means full or perfect, are believed to be much more complete than any heretofore furnished, and have been gathered from all the known sources at command, the list of the Revolutionary soldiers being taken mainly from the records of the town treasurer at the time, the volume in which they are found having been quite recently brought to the notice of the public. Valuable information has also been found among the papers of the late Col. Thomas Vinson of South Weymouth, and others who participated in that war.

The first publication of the Weymouth Historical Society has been freely drawn upon for matters covered in that volume, including the time of the French and Indian, and Revolutionary wars. This publication also contains many important facts concerning local history from the date of the arrival of the company of Rev. Joseph Hull in 1635.

The history of Weymouth during the Rebellion of 1861 to 1865 is so recent that the main facts are fresh in the memories of all; and as a full record of the events of that war in which the town has special interest will undoubtedly be published, it has not been deemed desirable to furnish in this sketch anything beyond as complete a list of the men sent into the service from the town, with such brief information concerning their rank, branch of service, and casualties, as could be obtained in the limited time allowed for the preparation of the work. These have been obtained principally from the official records of the town, and are in the main correct, although there are, doubtless, many errors unavoidable in a list containing so many names,—a fact which will be readily admitted by all who have had experience in this kind of work.

One fact remains to be noticed, which is, that the sketch, although published by the town committee, is done under the auspices of the Weymouth Historical Society, for the reason that this association has been for the past five years actively engaged in gathering material for this very purpose, much of which has been used in the preparation of this work. It has also published one work upon local town history, and it has been thought wise to make this a second number of that series,

the first having passed into all of the prominent libraries of the land and become well and favorably known; and further, that all of the collections of the society have been placed at the service of the committee at no expense to the town, and its members are citizens deeply interested and actively engaged in all matters connected with town history; and also that while this plan of publication will be of no loss to the town, it will be of great service to the society.

Here, then, are the reasons for the publication of this work in its present form, and a statement of some of the difficulties to be met and overcome in its preparation; and also an attempt to give to the citizens a glimpse of the wealth of history belonging to them, and which they may some day hope to inherit in its fulness, if they will do their work in its development.

SKETCH OF WEYMOUTH.

CHAPTER I.

Geography — Geology — General History — Weston's Colony — Gorges's Settlement — Hull's Company — Ecclesiastical Troubles — Pequod War — Emigration — Town Government.

GEOGRAPHY.—Weymouth is the most ancient town in Norfolk County, and, next to Plymouth, in the Commonwealth, and its original boundaries have been preserved without material change until the present time; therefore its lines are the same for any date in its history of two hundred and sixty years. The town borders upon the shore of Boston Harbor, with its centre about thirteen miles southeasterly from Boston, and about double that distance northwesterly from Plymouth.

It is above nine miles in extreme length from the Abington line on the south, to the shore of the bay on the north, with an average of about seven miles. It lies between Braintree and Holbrook on the west, and Hingham on the east, with a width, nearly uniform, of about two and a half miles. It has a water front on Fore and Back Rivers of eight or nine miles, and its whole area contains between sixteen and seventeen square miles. Of this area a considerable portion is covered by ponds. Great Pond, in the southerly part, is about a mile and one third in length, and one third of a mile in width, with a surface of about two hundred and fifty acres. Whitman's Pond, centrally located, is about one third less in extent than Great Pond, being

nearly as long, but of very irregular form. Whortleberry Pond, a little south of Whitman's, is small, nearly circular, and about forty rods in diameter. There are but two streams of any importance, — "Mill River," the outlet to Great Pond, running into Back River, a distance by its course, in which it passes through Whitman's Pond, of five or six miles, and "Old Swamp River," rising in Hingham and flowing into Whitman's Pond, about two and one half or three miles in length. These rivers have several very fine water privileges, one of which, that of the East Weymouth Iron Company, has been thought one of the best in the State. There are but two hills of noticeable prominence in the town, — Great Hill, on the shore of the bay, and King Oak Hill, about two miles farther south.¹ From the summits of both are to be seen some of the finest views in the State. There are two inlets making in from the bay, navigable for vessels of considerable size, — Fore River on the north and west, four or five miles in length, and Back River on the northeast, three or four miles long. The extreme northeasterly portion of the town is a long and narrow neck of land extending into the bay for a mile and a half or more, while beyond this, to the north, about eighty rods away, lies Grape Island, separated only by the narrow mouth of Back River, and is of an oblong shape, about half a mile in length and sixty rods in width, while about two hundred rods far-

¹ These two hills are regularly formed mounds, easily ascended, and have been from the beginning of English occupation, favorite locations, and have been under cultivation to their summits during the whole period since that time. Great Hill, early known as Smith's Hill, situated on the verge of the bay in the extreme north, was a landmark to the early voyagers about Massachusetts Bay, and has since served the same useful purpose to their successors. There was formerly a road leading to its summit. King Oak Hill has not so sharp an elevation, is situated farther inland, and was evidently used by the emigrants as garden spots, as it was divided into small lots. It overlooks the country for a long distance inland, while on the east the view is bounded only by the ocean.

ther to the north, in the bay, lies another small island, called Sheep Island.¹ Both of these belong to Weymouth, are wholly destitute of trees, and used only for pasturage.

Almost the whole of the south part of the town is an elevated plateau, with a light sandy or gravelly soil, capable, with good tillage, of producing fair crops. The surface from this plain commences to fall away with gentle undulations until it reaches the sea. The northern portion has always enjoyed the reputation of containing the best land for cultivation, while only a comparatively small portion of the whole area is unfit for agricultural purposes in consequence of swamp, ledge, or barrenness. Formerly farming was the principal industry, and the larger portion of the population gained their livelihood from the produce of the soil; but during the present century manufactures have increased to such an extent as almost to exterminate the former. On Fore and Back Rivers a large amount of business is done in lumber and coal, while the Old Colony and South Shore Railroads bring in great quantities of grain, flour, and other necessities.

For the first hundred years the town constituted one precinct, but in 1723 it was divided into two, the south being somewhat the larger. Quite recently, for practical and convenient purposes, it has been divided into five wards, — two at the south, one at the east, one at the Landing, and one at the north. Until 1793, Weymouth constituted a part of Suffolk County, but in that year Norfolk County was established and Weymouth made a part of it. It has four post-offices, one in each

¹ The following from the town record was copied from the General Court records: "A General Court holden at Boston the 7th day of 10th mo. A. D. 1636.

"Round Island and Grape Island are granted to the Towne of Weymouth."

of the principal villages, with telegraphic and telephone accommodations along the lines of the Old Colony and South Shore Railroads, which cross the town at different points.

GEOLOGY.¹ — Weymouth, geologically, is a very ancient town. The solid rock formations date far back in the primitive ages, and its physical history, could it be told in detail, would be extremely interesting. The rock underlying a large portion of the town is closely allied to the famous granite beds of its near neighbor, Quincy, but is less perfectly crystallized. This bed rock is everywhere pierced by veins of amygdaloid trap, often many feet in width. Belonging to a later period are beds of dark slate or shale, extending across the northerly part of the town from Braintree to Hingham, and cropping out upon the surface in huge seams at frequent intervals. These slates contain large quantities of iron pyrites, and are cut by quartz veins in which are found fine crystals. There is also found in North Weymouth another peculiar purplish slate which is full of cavities that seem once to have been filled with organic matter.

After the very early period in which these rocks were formed, there comes a great gap in the record of this earth history as written by the pen of nature, until the glacial or ice period is reached, of which Weymouth bears abundant and very marked testimony. The uncovered ledges are in many places very plainly scarred with the parallel groovings or *striae*, and the surface is covered with hills of gravel and sand, or strewn with boulders of great variety and of all sizes up to that of an ordinary dwelling-house.

¹ The geological portion of the sketch was furnished by Rev. George Wallace Shaw, formerly principal of the North High School, Weymouth, now Congregationalist minister in Athol, Dakota, probably the best acquainted of any one with the subject, having given it a great deal of attention.

In various parts of the town, particularly in the north, bordering upon Back River, are unusually fine examples of the sharp, linea hills, called horsebacks or kames, and glacial plains, both formed by the ice as it melted or retreated towards the pole.

The hilly, rolling surface of Weymouth, especially in the northerly portion, is due partly to the upturned ledges of granite, and partly to these hills of glacial gravel. But little soil is left upon the rocky, gravelly hills, most of the vegetable *débris* having been washed into the swamps and peat-bogs.

GENERAL HISTORY. — The history of the town of Weymouth covers a period of two hundred and sixty-one years, and is no less fruitful in important and stirring events than that of any of its contemporaries. The early voyagers were attracted to it by its beautiful and protected situation, shielded from the ocean by the beach and peninsula of Nantasket, and from the Indians by its position extending far into the bay, between the two rivers. Its central location made it also easy of access both by water and land from a large reach of territory, thus rendering it a favorable point for trade with the natives. The wandering fishermen and traders, who were ranging the New England coast during the early years of the seventeenth century, soon discovered its value and made it a point of rendezvous. From it they could easily slip out upon the ocean, and from it they could make such excursions upon the land as were necessary in accomplishing their purposes.

The great companies were then looking for the men and the places by whom and where they could carry out their grand schemes, accumulate the fortunes and seize the honors they foresaw already within their grasp; and, not more scrupulous than some of their modern successors, they were not always as careful as to the means

by which their purposes were to be accomplished as might be desired. Land was here in abundance, and its rightful owners, if there were any, were few, ignorant, and of no fixed abode. The geography of the coast was not well understood; and it easily happened that conflicts of jurisdiction arose between the various claimants that caused, in after-times, no little vexation and trouble. If the various grants came in conflict, the boundaries were not well defined, and a fine position near the border, once in possession, might perhaps be held against future comers. It was a great distance from the courts that held jurisdiction, and influences might be brought to bear even upon those high in authority that would render the result of a trial anything but certain. Justice was tardy, her eyes liable to partial blindness, and her hand held the scales in uncertain poise. Thus the position of things prepared the way for a train of events involving a great deal of disturbance and perplexity, and the result was usually in favor of those holding the most money and home influence.

Such was the condition of affairs during the first quarter of the seventeenth century. The Virginia Company, whose patent covered the southern portion of the English possessions in America, established at Jamestown, Va., in 1607, a colony which commenced a long and severe struggle for existence. In 1614 the Dutch began a settlement on Manhattan Island, at the mouth of the Hudson,—an entering wedge between the two portions of the continent claimed by England,—and seven years later, at the close of the year 1620, the Plymouth Company, after much discussion and bargaining, invited the Pilgrims (then temporarily living in Leyden, Holland), to embark for the coast of New England, and the colony located at Plymouth, where the resolute members of that community commenced their hand-to-hand conflict with the terrible circumstances

against them, and which proved almost too great for their strength.

THE WESTON COLONY.¹ — Thus it was that Mr. Thomas Weston, a merchant of London, who had much to do with the Pilgrims in their negotiations with the Plymouth Company, and with an exalted opinion of the value and future prosperity of the country, conceived the idea of an independent enterprise of similar character, which should unite in itself all the elements of success without cumbering itself with the discouragements that surrounded the other settlement. They would establish a trading post by men without families which should afterwards grow up into a powerful state. Consequently in August, 1622, a company of about sixty able-bodied men, selected — not so much for their special fitness for the work proposed as for their willingness to undertake it — from the migratory population of London, landed from the "Charity" and "Swan," two small vessels chartered for the purpose, upon the shore of Wessagusset, about twenty-five miles north of Plymouth, inside of the entrance of a capacious bay, afterwards known as Boston Harbor. The spot has not been positively identified, but tradition points to the northern shore of Phillips Creek, a small inlet of Fore River (or Monati-quot), about three or four miles from its entrance into the bay, — a well-protected, well-wooded and watered

¹ For further details of the first companies that came to Weymouth, the reader is referred to the address of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Esq., delivered at the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Weymouth, celebrated July 4, 1874, and the authorities quoted in it. Also to his article read before the Massachusetts Historical Society and published in its papers, entitled "Early Planters about Massachusetts Bay," "Winslow's Good Newes," "Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrims," "Phinehas Pratt's Narrative," "Gov. Bradford's History," "Levet's Voyage," "Morton's New English Canaan," "Force's Historical Tracts," and other easily accessible authorities.

spot, and one that promised well for the business proposed.

As might have been expected, this company, with no settled habits of industry and no extraordinary inducements to form them now, not well disposed towards the hard labor and deprivations necessary to the formation of a settlement in a new and rugged country, and without a competent head, soon became disgusted with their enterprise, neglected their means of livelihood, broke over the comparatively friendly relations upon which they had subsisted with the natives, and were soon in great distress. The severity of the winter, and their neglect to make provisions for it, in a short time brought them to the point of starvation. Their treatment of their savage neighbors rendered them in the utmost degree distrustful and timid. In their want of food they sent to their neighbors at Plymouth for supplies, but they, nearly as badly off, could not help them; thus the fish of the sea, the shell-fish of the beaches, and the nuts and fruits of the forest, became their sole food. In their great fear of the Indians they applied to Plymouth for assistance, and that colony sent up Capt. Miles Standish with a file of men, who speedily established order in the death of the principal aggressors. Meanwhile, fully satisfied with their brief experiment of colonial life, the Weston Colony disbanded, going in different directions, and at the opening of the summer of 1623 not one was left upon the spot to claim ownership in the name of the ill-fated company.¹

Ten of the colony died of famine, two had been killed

¹ This company was under the leadership of Richard Greene, a brother-in-law of Mr. Weston, who, dying, was succeeded by John Sanders. There were also in this company a lawyer named Salisbury, and the afterwards notorious Thomas Morton, of Merry Mount. The whole company consisted of about sixty men, gathered from London and vicinity. — *Adams's Address*.

and one wounded by the savages in their various encounters, and at the close of the spring, after the visit of Capt. Standish, three of their number, the last of the company, were cruelly tortured to death by their Indian neighbors with whom they had sought refuge.¹ After the lapse of more than two and a half centuries, it may be possible to form a more favorable estimate of the character of the men who composed this colony than that which has been usually accredited to them. That they were not the utterly depraved set they have been described is very evident. In their intercourse with the Plymouth people they certainly showed a disposition to act fairly. In an expedition made with them under contract to trade with the Indians to the south, in the region of Cape Cod, Mr. Weston's people took their full share of the labor and privation, acting with energy and honorably discharging all their obligations.² Even their associates in this enterprise offer no complaints in this respect. When one of their number had shown himself a notorious thief, and had committed serious depredations upon their Indian neighbors, he was given up at their complaint, and, as the sufferers declined to judge the culprit, the colonists proceeded to execute summary justice by hanging him. It may be said that this act was the result of fear, but it is hardly fair to ascribe a dishonorable motive when a better one appears in the exhibition of it. They had not that high moral purpose, neither were they actuated by that strong religious faith, that governed their Pilgrim contemporaries. They were not flying from persecution in their own land to seek a home for themselves and their families, where they could enjoy comparative freedom of conscience

¹ Phineas Pratt's narrative in Massachusetts Historical Society's Collection, Ser. 4, Vol. IV.

² Gov. E. Winslow's Relation, Massachusetts Historical Society's Collection, Ser. 4, Vol. IV.

and life, at the expense of most of life's comforts. They were men with no families, who undertook the enterprise to earn a living, and, it may be, make a fortune with which to return home. More than this, they were under no competent leadership, Mr. Weston remaining behind, and his agent intrusted with the charge of the colony during its early days dying in a short time. Had they come with families dependent upon them, with the result resting upon their own exertions, the issue might have been different. Their faults seem to have come from the want of proper training with its consequent improvidence, and the lack of a sufficient motive.

GORGES'S SETTLEMENT.—The natural attractions of Wessagusset did not suffer it to remain long unoccupied, for in the autumn of the same year, 1623,¹ or in the late summer, it is not quite certain which, Capt. Robert Gorges, son of Sir Fernando Gorges, acting under a charter from the Plymouth Company, the Council of New England, came with a company consisting, in part, at least, of families and of character superior to that of those who had preceded them, with the evident intention of forming a permanent settlement. They landed upon the northern part of the town, probably near or upon the spot chosen by the Weston people the year before, thinking, undoubtedly, that this was covered by the grant which was so indefinitely described as to be easily susceptible of misconstruction. This gave them ten miles of the coast on the northeast side of Massachusetts Bay and extending thirty miles inland. They chose their ten miles evidently to include the entrance to

¹ Mr. Adams says about the middle of September. In Sir Fernando Gorges's description of New England he says, "my son arrived [at Wessagusset] about the beginning of August, 1623." — *Massachusetts Historical Collection*, Ser. 3, Vol. VI. p. 74.

Boston Harbor; and this mistake, if mistake it were, was the cause of much trouble in the future.

The leader of this company is well known in history, but of the men who composed it little has been recorded; even their number is not known, the names of very few being mentioned, and those with a great deal of uncertainty.¹

It is, however, a well-ascertained fact that the colony was projected to favor the establishment of the government more firmly on the New England shore, and to prepare a foundation upon which the Episcopacy might rear its future prosperity, and also as an offset to the threatened opposition that might possibly arise from the then insignificant attempt at Plymouth. The project, therefore, carried upon its face the evidence of ministerial and ecclesiastical favor; hence it did not meet with much assistance from the Pilgrims, from whom there have come not the most favorable reports. To further the authority of the Church and to form a legal basis of future action, the colony brought a regular chaplain or clergyman of the Church of England, in the person of Rev. William Morrell, a man of education and standing, of excellent character, with power sufficient for the purpose intrusted to his care, the establishment of the claims of the Church in the wilderness, and also to act as its bishop when the enterprise should develop sufficiently to need the services of such an officer.

The plan of the colony was projected upon a scale of magnificent proportions and with machinery sufficient to conduct the affairs of an empire. Capt. Gorges was named as governor-general, with a general oversight of the company's officers in America, and authority by commission to carry out his plans. Associated with him in the government were Capt. Francis West, ad-

¹ See "Early Planters about Massachusetts Bay," by C. F. Adams, Jr., Esq.

miral, Christopher Levet, Esq., perhaps the chief judicial officer, and such others as the governor-general chose to appoint, any two of whom, with himself, were empowered to transact any business necessary for the government of the colony. The governor of Plymouth, for the time being, was constituted a member of the government, and immediately upon the arrival of the company, in August or September, Gov. Bradford was notified of the fact, and at once made his arrangements to make the new-comers a call; but before this could be effected, the governor-general, while on a tour of inspection over his extended domains, was forced by stress of weather into Plymouth, where he remained a few days, and then returned overland to Wessagusset. Very soon, however, he became satisfied with his experience as a ruler in the new settlement and returned to England with a considerable portion of his company; others of the party went to Virginia, and some to Plymouth, while some remained as the nucleus of the future settlement. Mr. Morrell appears to have remained here for perhaps a year and a half, and despairing of an accomplishment of his purpose in coming hither, went to Plymouth and took passage for England.¹

In the course of the year 1624, there came in other settlers from Weymouth, England, bringing with them a non-conformist minister by the name of Barnard, who remained with them and died there. The records of this time are so bare and scanty that nothing more than the fact of this addition is known. From this time until the arrival of Gov. Winthrop at Shawmut, there is more or less mention of the settlement at Wessagusset, and a continual though small accession to its members. The most notorious event of this period was the

¹ Bradford and Hazard.

arrest there, in 1628, of Thomas Morton, of Merry Mount, as Mount Wollaston was then called, by Capt. Miles Standish, by the order of the Plymouth authorities, taken to that town, and sent to England.¹ In 1630 and the following years, the settlement was recognized as a part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and taxed for its support.² In 1632, Gov. Winthrop, with a party of friends, visited Plymouth, by vessel to Wessaguscus or Wessagusset (it was called by either name), thence overland. On their way in going and returning they were generously entertained by the people of that place.³ During that year a tax was ordered by the Court, five pounds of which was levied on Wessaguscus, eight on Boston, and four pounds ten shillings on Salem, showing the relative importance of the towns.⁴ In 1633 it was spoken of as a small village.⁵ In 1634 it was ordered to pay the charges incurred in taking care of Thomas Lane, a servant of John Burslyn (Bursley), of that settlement, who had fallen sick in Dorchester.⁶

HULL COMPANY. — In 1635 the place came into general notice and took a prominent position among the towns composing the Massachusetts Bay Colony. On the 8th of July, of that year, the General Court passed an order permitting Rev. Joseph Hull, with twenty-one families, consisting of about one hundred persons, to settle at Wessaguscus,—the largest addition at any one time probably in the history of the town. These settlers came from Weymouth, England, and belonged to

¹ Bradford's Letter Book, Massachusetts Historical Collection, Ser. 1, Vol. III. p. 61; Morton's New English Canaan.

² Massachusetts Colonial Records, Sept. 28, 1630; also for the following years.

³ Savage's Winthrop, Vol. I. p. 192.

⁴ Massachusetts Colonial Records, Feb. 3, 1631-2.

⁵ Wood's New England Prospect; Young's Chronicles, p. 394.

⁶ Massachusetts Colonial Records.

the county of Dorset and its immediate neighborhood.¹ They were a class of people who soon became prominent, and whose families, many of them, retain their position at the present day. Their minister, Rev. Joseph Hull, became for a time the minister of the town. On the 2d of September, the town was erected into a plantation, equivalent, probably, to an act of incorporation, and the name changed to Weymouth, which it has since retained.² On the following day it was ordered to send a deputy to the General Court, to which office William Reade, John Bursley, and John Upham were elected, these three being sent as an accommodation to three strong, opposing elements then existing in the town, consisting, probably, of those who remained of the Gorges Company and friends who followed them, those who came in from other towns in the colony with an interest centring in the capital, and a third, embracing those who came with Rev. Joseph Hull and their sympathizers; John Bursley representing the first, William Reade the second, and John Upham the third. The court influence predominating, Mr. Reade was retained and the others were permitted to retire. During the years 1635 and 1636, commissioners were appointed to establish the bounds between Mount Wollaston and Weymouth, of which Fore River and the Smelt Brook formed a part, thence by a straight line running south a little westerly, until it reached the line of Plymouth Colony; also, between Weymouth and Bare Cove, afterwards Hingham, of which line Back River and a creek called Fresh River formed a part, thence on a line nearly parallel with the western boundary to the Plymouth Colony line. These bounds, which were the more ancient ones re-established, have remained to the present time with little if any change.³

¹ See Appendix A.

² Massachusetts General Court Records, 1635.

³ Massachusetts General Court Records; 1635.

Ferries had already been erected, connecting the town with its neighbors on either hand, and bridges were projected for the better accommodation of traffic and travel. Roads were built towards Boston, and mills erected upon the streams. A quarterly court was established, to be held in Boston, to which Roxbury, Dorchester, Weymouth, and Hingham belonged; and for the better protection of the various towns in the colony from the Indians, it was ordered by the General Court that no dwelling-house should be built more than half a mile from the meeting-house.¹ It appears, however, that the latter order was never enforced, or soon became a dead letter, for at this time the people of Weymouth were scattered over a territory from two to three miles in extent. The larger part of the population lived in North Weymouth, commonly known as "Old Spain," extending from the shore of the bay to Burying Hill, more than a mile, while there were quite a number of plantations extending south and east over King Oak Hill as far as Fresh Pond, now Whitman's, in East Weymouth.

Where the first meeting-house was built is unknown, but tradition says in Old Spain, probably near what is now the centre of the village; but this did not long remain, giving place to a more commodious building which stood upon Burying Hill, near where North Street now passes through it. This remained until 1682, when a third was erected upon the spot now occupied by the meeting-house of the First Parish. The houses of the inhabitants were mostly rude structures built of logs, and thatched with the coarse grass found at the head of the beaches above the salt water, which was carefully preserved for the purpose by order of the town.² In 1612, April 26, the Indian title to the town was extinguished by purchase. The original deed is not to be found, but a

¹ Massachusetts General Court Records, 1635.

² Weymouth Town Records, 1649.

copy stands upon the records of the Suffolk County registry of deeds, and is a curious specimen of the sharp trading which the early fathers allowed themselves to indulge in when dealing with the native owners. It was signed by Wampetuck, *alias* Josias Webecowett, Nateaunt, and Nahowton, sachems.¹

CHURCH TROUBLES. — During the early years of the town it was very much disturbed by internal dissensions in the church. From 1635, on the arrival of Rev. Joseph Hull and his company, until 1644, upon the settlement of Rev. Thomas Thacher, there was almost constant tumult and disturbance, sometimes so serious as to draw the attention of the General Court. About the years 1637 and 1638 there were no less than four claimants for the Weymouth pulpit, each with a strong party at his command; the old Gorges settlers, the later comers from Dorchester, Boston and vicinity, and the recent Hull arrivals, while the fourth, coming with a view of harmonizing the differences, only added another element to the discord. The Episcopal element was still strong, but apparently not enough so to propose a candidate of its own views; the Puritan party, which sustained Rev. Thomas Jenner; the 1635 settlers, under the leadership of Rev. Joseph Hull, an independent, with Episcopalian antecedents; and a strong party who had invited Rev. Robert Lenthal, who was suspected of favoring the views of Mrs. Hutchinson. Rev. Samuel Newman was summoned to heal the breach, but he found the trouble too serious for his powers. The departure of all these contestants, and the settlement of Rev. Thomas Thacher, appeared to resolve the difficulty.²

¹ This copy of the Indian deed of Weymouth is taken from the Suffolk deeds, and is also found upon the Weymouth Town Records. (See Appendix B.)

² See Ecclesiastical History, in Chapter X. of this sketch.

In December, 1636, the General Court ceded to Weymouth, Grape Island and Round Island, the only additions ever made to its territory.¹ During the eight years from the arrival of Rev. Joseph Hull, in 1635, to the departure of Rev. Samuel Newman, in 1643, Weymouth had gained largely in population and had become one of the most important towns in the colony. The records of the latter year, previous to the departure of Rev. Mr. Newman to Rehoboth with a large colony, estimated by some as high as forty families, contained the names of more than one hundred and thirty land-owners, representing, most of them, heads of families. These records are imperfect, and probably do not represent by many the whole number.² It is at this time that the regular records of the town commence, from which date they are comparatively good, probably as full as the average of the town records of the colony. Earlier than this the peculiar circumstances surrounding the settlement conspired to envelop the history in much obscurity. The natural jealousy of the Pilgrims against the adherents of the Established Church, from which they had suffered so much, prevented them from making any fuller record than was absolutely necessary of their neighbors at Wessagusset; and later, the Puritans at Boston were in the same condition and no better disposed, although on their own territory and under their own jurisdiction; while still later, the disturbances produced by the conflicting elements in its own midst prevented the preservation of records that would be of inestimable value at the present time.

PEQUOD WAR.—The Indians upon the territory of the town were never numerous from the first visits of the

¹ Massachusetts General Court Records; Weymouth Town Records.

² See Appendix C.

whites to its shores, and this was one reason for its selection as a favorable location for a settlement; yet, notwithstanding its retired position, it was not without its share of damage from its savage enemies in other parts of the province, and it was always called upon for its quota of men and taxed for its share of the expense. As early as 1637, of the one hundred and sixty men called for to serve against the Pequods, five were to come from Weymouth;¹ and from this time until the close of the King Philip war, in 1676, the town was always a contributor in men and money to sustain the various expeditions sent against the Indians. From that time the immediate danger was not felt, yet her soldiers were found upon the bloody fields of New York and Canada, fighting for the preservation of their homes, although so far away.

EMIGRATION.—The first large colony sent out from Weymouth was that under the charge of Rev. Samuel Newman, to Rehoboth, and numbered, by the best accounts, about forty families.² From that time, but usually in small companies, often but a single family, the tide flowed away, and the town saw its population slowly diminish by the constant drain upon it to supply the calls of the frontier. First Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and the western part of this State, Rhode Island, and Connecticut made large demands. Then followed the calls from New York and the other Middle States, and still later the vast West, which have all been abundantly answered, until not a State in the Union, and hardly a county or town, but has one or more of the sons of Weymouth to represent it. This condition of things could not fail to be seriously felt, and the town was severely crippled by it, so much so

¹ Massachusetts General Court Records, Vol. I. pp. 174-177.

² See Bliss's History of Rehoboth.

that from 1643, for one hundred and fifty years, the gain was hardly perceptible, sometimes a period of gain to be more than offset by a corresponding period of loss, while the actual increase for the whole time was so small as to be hardly appreciable. If the estimate for 1643 of at least one hundred and fifty families be correct, and an average of six to the family a fair allowance, a population of nine hundred at that time against fourteen hundred, the estimate for 1776, will show the truth of this statement.

TOWN GOVERNMENT.—Like that of nearly all of the early settlements, the government of the town was of a very simple pattern. Town meetings were called as necessity demanded, at irregular intervals; and townsmen, afterwards known as selectmen, chosen at times and in number most convenient. The officers seem to have been their own recorders, since no regular clerk appears for twenty or thirty years. Meetings were notified upon training or lecture days by public call, and such business was transacted as the time demanded.¹ When and how the first land grants were made is not known, but probably upon the earliest settlement the lands were divided as the needs of the settlers appeared; that remaining was held in common. A large portion of the north part of the town was occupied, and as early as 1636 there is record of a division of great lots at the lower end of Fresh

¹ The records of the town meeting held Nov. 26, 1651, contain, quite in detail, the manner in which the town adapted itself to its changed circumstances, and adopted by-laws and regulations for its government which proved sufficient for its wants for more than a hundred and fifty years. Until this time there were only such officers elected and such business transacted as the circumstances of the occasion demanded; no clerk or assessors appear before this time; now these officers were recognized as a part of the town government, and the local business of the town assumed a regular and established form.

(Whitman's) Pond, some two or three miles from the shore of the bay.

In 1643 a partial record of the then property owners was made which has been preserved.¹ Most of the early records are filled with regulations respecting cattle, cutting of timber, and such public matters as seem to be called for. The earliest officers, after townsmen, named upon the records, are fence-viewers, and the number and prominence of the men appointed to this position show it to have been at least no sinecure. There was the strictest scrutiny into the character and purpose of those who came among them. As early as 1646 a vote was passed forbidding any inhabitant from taking as an inmate any stranger without giving the town an indemnity bond against damage, under a penalty of a fine of five shillings per week; nor could he sell or let to any such person house or land, without having first tendered the same to the town at a training, lecture, or other public meeting.²

During those early days frequent regulations were made for the preservation of pine and cedar, indicating a waste of that material. In 1648, Widow Hillard was required to give the town security against harm from the charges of her children. At the first settlement, the town set apart the shore land between high and low water marks for thatching purposes, thatch being at that time the most important material for roofing purposes, and there appeared to be a necessity to provide for its preservation; and when the General Court afterwards ordered that all lands to low-water mark should belong to the proprietors of the adjoining land, this regulation of the town was respected, and an exception made in its favor.³

The highways were a matter of prime importance at

¹ See Appendix C.

² Town Records.

³ Town Records.

an early date, and as far back as 1649 the inhabitants were required to work them at the call of the "way warden," under penalty. In 1650-1, March 1, a vote was passed requiring the officers to post notices of the assessment of rates, and all persons liable to taxation were required to bring in lists of polls and property under penalty. March 10, 1651, the town voted to fine all such as should be tardy at town meetings six pence for each hour the meeting continued. The rates were to be laid so that the town bills could be promptly paid, particularly Capt. Perkins's ten pounds for six months' schooling, which is the first notice upon the record in relation to school matters.¹

About this time the town business had accumulated to such a degree that it became necessary to adopt more systematic measures in relation to its conduct.

Regular meetings were to be held on the first Monday in March and the last Monday of November, for the choice of officers and general business, while unimportant matters could be regulated on lecture days without notice; and all military affairs were to be decided upon training days. The townsmen were also required to make report of the action taken at their meetings. The first annual town meeting was held Nov. 26, 1651, for the choice of town officers, and the townsmen are now for the first time called "selectmen," a title which they have since retained. The powers of these officers are given upon the record with minute detail, and the business of the town seems to have been settled upon in nearly the same form that it bears at present.

The necessity of a town clerk was apparent, and Deacon John Rogers was chosen "recorder," his special duty being that of clerk to the selectmen. At this time there is a record made of those entitled to the great lots

¹ Town Records.

near Whitman's Pond, numbering about sixty persons. Jan. 24, 1652-3, two thousand acres were set apart as town commons, running across the town from Braintree to Hingham, and near the centre from north to south; at the same time Thomas Dyer was chosen to record births, deaths, and marriages, and William Torrey recorder of deeds, etc. The town records seem at this time to have been in two divisions, each with its clerk, one for the personal and the other for the general record. In 1663 there is a record of the names, number of lot and acres, of each person who was allotted land in the first and second divisions, beginning on Braintree line.¹ (See Appendix C.)

For many years the records are mainly taken up with domestic matters, regulations for cattle, running boundary lines with other and adjacent towns and between different estates, locating and improving the highways, and managing the town commons, which was a matter of no small moment in those days. The sexton's duties were prescribed and looked after, and all parish matters, neither few nor small, were transacted by the town in public meeting, since the town and precinct were one.

As early as 1667 there was found a necessity to enlarge the capacity of the meeting-house, the seating showing a gradual increase in population. At the same time there was an increased call upon the town clerk in the matter of recording grants, and for copying, so large as to demand compensation, which was voted at the rate of one shilling for grants, six pence for a copy, and three shillings four pence for recording the assessors' rates.²

In 1668, Lieut. Holbrook was appointed with full powers to answer the "presentment" of the General Court in relation to the highways.

¹ Town Records.

² Town Records.

At the March meeting, 1669-70, a committee was chosen to procure a "new town book," upon which all of the affairs of the town should be correctly kept, and it is not at all unlikely that the oldest book of records now in possession of the town is the identical book purchased at this time, since in it are references to older books not now to be found.¹

¹ Town Records.

CHAPTER II.

King Philip War — Company of Horse — Town Affairs — Sir Edmund Andros — Military Company — Canadian Expedition — Local Matters — Town Boundaries — New Precinct — Dr. White — Town Regulations — Parsonage Property — Pigwacket Indians — Town Commons — Throat Distemper — French and Indian Wars — French Neutrals — Dr. Tufts — Highways — South Precinct.

KING PHILIP WAR. — During the period from 1651 to 1675 the town had been steadily growing in population and wealth, and laying the foundations of future prosperity, unconscious of the dark days before it. The people were upon the shore of the bay, far removed from danger of savage beasts or men; but trouble was gathering, and the ill-feeling between the white settlers and the Indians on the southern borders had risen to that point that it needed but an event of small importance in itself to bring about an outburst of hostilities. Such an event happened in the murder of a white man by an Indian, and the execution of the offender. This was an opportunity too favorable to be resisted by the young braves, and the attack upon Swanzezy, June 24, 1675, was the result.

Upon this practical declaration of war, sides were at once taken, the savages eagerly thirsting to obtain their long accumulation of revenge, while the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay joined hands for mutual aid and defence. Troops were quickly mustered and took the field in hope of a speedy crushing of their terrible foe.

But they reckoned without their host. Philip of Pokanoket was no ordinary opponent, and the events of

the following two years were such a record of horror as the settlements had never before seen and were never afterwards to know. All through the State, from Massachusetts Bay to the Connecticut River, the Indians spread with the utmost rapidity, carrying terror and dismay into every household. They seemed to be ubiquitous, appearing in places widely distant at the same time, and only to burn and kill.

The history of this deplorable war is too well known to be repeated. More than a dozen towns were destroyed and half a million of money expended, while it is estimated that more than six hundred young men were slain or died in the service, or one in twenty of the producing citizens, and one family in every twenty was burned out. Contributions came in from various sources. Connecticut, which had escaped the ravages of the war, sent a thousand bushels of corn, and other places were equally prompt with their sorely needed aid. Even across the ocean friends appeared, and Ireland sent forward a generous gift.

It will be sufficient to say that Weymouth was not the least among the sufferers. At the very beginning of hostilities (Feb. 12, 1675) an attack was made upon the town, and several houses burnt.¹ At the call of the State the men of Weymouth responded heartily to defend their homes from the ravages of the destroyer, and in the return made by Capt. William Torrey, on behalf of the Committee of Militia of Weymouth, Dec. 1, 1675, appear the names of twelve volunteers, and nearly all of those names were of her known and honored citizens.² In March following,

¹ See N. E. Gen. Register, Vol. VII. p. 143.

² Among the papers preserved in the archives at the State House, Boston, is found the following (Vol. LXVIII. p. 77): "Dec. 1, 1675. These are to certify the honorable counsell that in observance of a warrant to me directed from the honorable Major, we have called together the soldiers

the town was again attacked by a band of Indians who were on their way to Plymouth Colony, and seven houses and barns were burned;¹ while in February preceding several men had been killed in the town.² So many men had been drawn away from the place for frontier service, that not enough remained for their own defence, and the exigency was so great that on the 26th of March, 1676, a petition was presented to the governor and council, signed by the same William Torrey, and on the same behalf, urging the recall of the men then on the frontier for the protection of their own homes. Then follow the names of these, ten in all, none of them belonging to the preceding list. These, too, were all young men of character and promise.³

last listed, and divided your arms and ammunition, and hope they will appear complete when they are called out upon service. We have also viewed the clothing, and have taken order for the supply of such as did desire it, but the most did refuse to be provided for, choosing rather to provide it themselves. The names of those that are provided for this service are as follows: Hezekiah King, Jonas Humphrey, Joseph Richards, Allen Dugland, John Whitmarsh, Zachariah Gurney, John Reed, John Fford, John Lovill, Sen., William Mellis, John Burrell, Edward Kingman. William Torrey, in the name and by the order of the Committee of Militia for Weymouth."

New England Memorial, Nathaniel Morton, p. 437.

² N. E. Gen. Register, Vol. VII. p. 343.

³ "To the honorable Governor and Counsel assembled at Boston:

"The humble request of the Committee of the Militia of Weymouth.

"Humbly sheweth, that for as much as the numbers of men are far less than those of Hingham and no greater than those of Brantry and whereas we understand that both Hingham and Braintry have all, or very near all their men set at liberty from the country service to attend the defence of their towns and furthermore considering that our town by reason of the disadvantageous situation of it is more hardly defended than either of theirs, they being more plane and compact, therefore our humble request to your Honors, is, that we having ten able men upon the country service at those Towns upon Connecticut river, may have them set at liberty and sent home by your Honors' order, because of the great want of men for our defense, especially at this time when we are in daily expectation of the enemy. The confidence and assurance which we have of your great care for our defence, both embolden us unto this request, which if you shall see meet in your pleasure to grant, it will be a great

April 19, 1676, Sergt. Thomas Pratt was killed at Weymouth. And again the petition comes up from the distressed settlement, upon a demand for six more men by the State, representing in the most vivid colors the dangers of their position and the absolute necessity that the men should remain at home and defend their own firesides, "who when we are most are but a small company, and we have ten men out already and have the enemy appearing daily at our very doors, four killed already, all in danger wheresoever we go; in expectation every day and hour of being assaulted, stand continually upon our guard, whereby planting is obstructed and all things turning into confusion and destruction"; and in a postscript the writer, Capt. William Torrey, adds: "Just at this instant saw appearing of fire and smoke about the Town, whereby we certainly know that the enemy is very near us."¹

encouragement to us, but if otherwise, we shall humbly acquiese in your pleasure concerning it and pray as in duty we are bound ever.

"MARCH 28, 1676.

"William Torrey in the name of the Committee of the Militia of Weymouth."

The names of the men are Joshua Phillips, John Arnold, John Record, Benjamin Pool, John Luddon, Abram Shaw, Robert Corbet, Isaac Cakebread, Jeremiah Clothier, John Ashdown. Massachusetts Archives, Vol. LXVIII. p. 179 (State House).

¹ "To the much honored Governor and Council now in Boston. The humble petition of the Committee of Militia for Waymouth.

"Humbly sheweth, that your poor petitioners have this morning received a warrant from the honorable Major for the impressing of six able men fitted for service both with arms, ammunition, and provision, which we shall endeavor to do, and are in the execution of said warrant, but we most humbly beseech your honors to consider of our present distressed and distracted condition, who when we are most, are but a small company, and we have ten men out already, and have the enemy appearing daily at our very doors, four killed by the enemy, already, all in danger wheresoever we go, unlike to have any help from any other, in expectation every day and hour, of being assaulted, stand continually upon our guard, whereby planting is obstructed, and all things turning into confusion and destruction, not knowing how to dispose of our cattle, which

A still later letter from the same hand continues the story of trouble and alarm, and it was only upon the death of Philip and the annihilation of his forces that the terror quieted and the settlement calmed down into its wonted peace. How many men were furnished by this town for service in this war it is impossible now to determine, as the records are very imperfect, and it is only by incidental mention in contemporaneous writings that most of the facts now known have been preserved. The twenty-nine men whose names are preserved were but a part of those who were thus engaged; others are known to have "fought in the bloody war." On Oct. 12, 1676, an abatement was made by the General Court in favor of Weymouth on account of its losses by the enemy, and ten days later the taxes of those persons "slayne in the war" were levied on the whole town.¹

Later on, March 23, 1678, there is the petition of John Lovel, of Weymouth, to be paid for service in this

were wont to go into the woods, now cannot; they will starve us, or we shall starve them, and this is a little of our deplorable condition.

"Wherefore our humble petition and request to your Honors, is, that if you cannot afford us any help, for the preservation of our lives, which now are in danger (and which is the only thing we have care of), that you will please to pity us, and so far to lend an ear to our humble request, as that our men now impressed, may be discharged and returned to us again, and we hope we shall respectfully acknowledge it, as a great favor and still remain your honors' humble servants.

"Wm. Torrey, in the name of, and by the order of the Committee of Militia for Weymouth.

"Just at this instant saw appearing of fire and smoke about the Town, whereby we certainly know that the enemy is very near us." — *Mass. Archives*, Vol. LXVIII. p. 233 (State House).

"Besides these twenty-two men already enumerated in Mr. Torrey's letters there were William Read, James Stuart, John Hollis, Thomas Bayley, Samuel White, Richard Adams, and Jacob Nash, and probably others.

"On the 24th May, 1676, Weymouth was assessed £254 13s. 4d., to Boston's £3,000. On the following June, Weymouth is credited by paying assignments, and is afterwards assessed for sundry accounts £37 2s. 6d." — *G. M. Bodge, of Dorchester*.

¹Records of the General Court, Vol. V. p. 124; and in Massachusetts Archives, Vol. LXIX. p. 177 (State House).

war; and Oct. 7, Richard Russ, also of Weymouth, a wounded soldier, was allowed forty shillings for his cure.¹ A night-watch was also kept up in the town as late as the summer of that year, showing that the alarm had not wholly subsided.²

COMPANY OF HORSE. — In 1679, in the fall, a company of horse was formed, which continued its organization for a number of years; and a year later, by order of the General Court, the soldiers of Weymouth, with those of the other towns in Suffolk County, were organized into a regiment, under the command of Major William Stoughton, thus anticipating any occasion that might arise which should call for troops.³

TOWN AFFAIRS. — Nov. 26, 1683, an important change in the manner of choosing the selectmen was effected by a vote of the following import, "that after this year the selectmen shall be chosen by 'papers,' as the law provides," and this is the first appearance of the ballot in Weymouth.

At a meeting held on the second Tuesday of March, 1685-6, the following curious record occurs: "Caleb Littlefield, living in the house formerly Thomas White's, warned to leave town, not being an inhabitant, or bring security to the selectmen." He still remained in town, and a request was made to the General Court to enter a caution upon its records, that he or his may not become chargeable to the town, should they come to want. Such was the care taken that no unnecessary burden should be thrown upon the people. In the fol-

¹ Massachusetts Archives, Vol. LXIX. pp. 188, 189 (State House); General Court Records, Vol. V. p. 206.

² Town Records.

³ Records of the General Court, Vol. V. p. 294 (State House).

⁴ Town Records.

lowing autumn it was voted "that the selectmen should have their dinners at the town's charge when they meet for business."¹

On March 7, 1691-2, after various changes in the time of holding the annual meetings, the town returned to the former custom of holding two each year, one on the "last Second day of November, and the other on the first Second day of March," which all of the inhabitants who were voters should be obliged to attend, under a penalty of eighteen pence for each absence.²

SIR EDMUND ANDROS. — The advent of Sir Edmund Andros as governor of the colony, in December, 1686, was the beginning of a series of important events bearing upon its political fortunes. Hitherto the colonies had been permitted a large degree of freedom in the management of their local affairs, and the governor seldom interfered; now, everything was to give way to the will of the executive, whose power was nearly absolute. Learning and religion were given the go-by in lack of the usual supports. Town meetings were only allowed for the choice of town officers, not for deliberation on important matters. The vote by ballot was rejected. Personal liberty and the ancient customs were disregarded. None could leave the country without special permit. Probate fees were increased to an alarming degree. Oaths were administered on the Bible, to which Puritans would never consent. The Episcopal service, never before established in the colony, must have its place, and a meeting-house in Boston was demanded for the purpose. Heavy taxes were levied, which were generally refused. Writs of *habeas corpus* were withheld, and the laws of England denied

¹ Town Records.

² Town Records.

to the people of the colony. Men were tried, fined, and imprisoned for refusal, until even the clergy counselled resistance. The rights of property were denied, and old grants must be renewed at a high rate of fees, while grants under the charter were declared void by its forfeiture. Indian deeds were worthless.

Lands had been held under grants from the General Court to the towns and from the towns to individuals. These were now declared to be "not worth a rush." Possession and use were pleaded in vain by the answer, "You use and possess for the king." The common law and the Bible were brought forward in testimony only to be scorned. All commons and lands reserved for the poor were given to favorites. Everything must minister to the power and the purse of the governor and his associates, while all opposers were treated as rebels; but the unyielding spirit of the stern old Puritans could not be subdued. Ministers preached sedition and resistance, and once, at least, put by Thanksgiving day. Desperate measures were proposed and a petition to the king prepared, with which Increase Mather was already on his way to England when the rebellion of 1688 broke forever the power of James, and with him went his rulers in the colonies.

Weymouth was not indifferent to these great movements, and May 20, 1689, a meeting was held in relation to a new government, at which it was voted, "in concurrence with the representatives," "that the governor, deputy, and assistants chosen in 1686, with the deputies then sent by the several towns, should be the settled government of the colony." In other words, the vote was to restore the old order of things.¹

When Sir Edmund Andros made his escape from the castle, Capt. Samuel White, of Weymouth, received a

warrant from Governor Bradstreet and his council to pursue and bring him back again, which he did with his troop of fifty-two men, for which, with other services, he claimed seventy pounds, but was allowed only twenty-two pounds eight pence.¹

MILITARY COMPANY. — June 24, 1689, the following officers were confirmed for the Weymouth and Hingham troops: Capt. Ephraim Hunt, Lieut. Jacob Nash, Ensign Richard Phillips.² Capt. William Torrey had declined the command on account of the infirmities of age. This seems to have been a reorganization of the former company raised several years previous, and which had been in service during the interval.

CANADIAN EXPEDITION. — In the Canadian expedition of 1690, Weymouth was represented by Capt. Ephraim Hunt and others. For his services in this campaign, Capt. Hunt received from the General Court a grant of the territory now Ashfield.³

¹ Massachusetts Archives, Vol. LXX. pp. 225, 226 (State House); General Court Records, Vol. VI. p. 372.

² Massachusetts Archives, Vol. CVII. pp. 44, 149, 150, 172 (State House).

³ The following document was found among the papers of Capt. Ephraim Hunt: —

“Samⁿ Bedlam, Yeo. & Ebenezer Hunt, Gent^{le} both of Weymouth, and Richard Faxon, Gent^{le}, of Braintree.

“Whereas the Proprietor of No. 7 in a certain township (usually call^d Huntstown) granted by the General Court to the officers & Soldiers vnd^r y^e comm^d of Capt. Ephraim Hunt (of Weymouth in y^e Canada Expedition in 1690) is delinquent in paying the lawful dues upon said land, and whereas the Propriet^r at a meeting held in Braintree April 4, 1743, chose the above named to collect all such dues; therefore said Bedlam Hunt & Faxon by virtue of their authority for £20.5. sell to Micah Hunt of Weymouth the above named $\frac{1}{8}$ of Land No. 7 of the house Lots in the 1st Division of sd township.

“Dec. 25, 1744. Signed in presence of Joseph Melton, William Badlam acknowledged before Benj^m Dyer, J. P., Oct. 30, 1745.”

LOCAL MATTERS.—Nov. 27, 1693, the selectmen were ordered to “prepare and present to the Justices’ Court in Boston, the laws and orders which concern the prudential affairs of the town”; and March 7, 1697–8, John Torrey, “to encourage his trade, shall have twelve poles of land next his father’s, out of the town’s commons, for a tan-yard, as long as he shall use it for that purpose.”¹

In 1703, the town seems to have come under the displeasure of the government for dereliction of military duty, his Excellency intimating to the council, Aug. 19, that Col. Hunt was in default in the levy of soldiers ordered from his regiment, none appearing from Weymouth and Hingham, and Col. Hobby was despatched with ten men of the troop of guards, with orders to make a draft of twenty men out of each of the said towns.²

TOWN BOUNDARIES.—From the earliest times, the boundaries between Weymouth and Abington on the south, and Braintree on the west, seem to have been in a very unsatisfactory condition. Committees were frequently appointed by Weymouth to run the lines with a committee of Braintree, but in nearly all cases the latter town refused to act; thus the matter remained unsettled, which was a source of much irritation and annoyance, until Weymouth appears to have lost patience, and ordered its selectmen, June 13, 1712, to prosecute the selectmen of Braintree for refusing to run the town line as the law provides, voting to stand by them in the business. Whether or not the matter ever came into court is uncertain, but it is quite true that down to the present time the line has never been satisfactorily determined.³

¹ Town Records.

² Records of the Council, Vol. III. p. 474 (State House).

³ Town Records.

NEW PRECINCT.—In 1722 an important matter came up which threatened to seriously disturb the friendly relations that the two sections of the town held toward each other. With the increase of population, the settled portions of the town gradually extended until they covered more or less densely its entire territory, verging in the north and south towards villages. The length of the town and its narrowness contributed to form it into distinct sections, with separate interests and associations, and this naturally engendered a feeling of conflict, if not of hostility, when any questions came up on which there could be a territorial difference of opinion.

These opportunities often occurred, particularly in school and parish affairs. The former could more easily be adjusted, as schools could be supplied at moderate expense for all portions; but with regard to church and parish, the matter was more difficult to manage, since the church was already established, with its meeting-house located in the north part of the town, and a second church with its necessary expense would involve a burden too heavy for the abilities of the town to sustain. Yet the distance, some five or more miles for a large portion of the inhabitants, and the constantly occurring occasions of disagreement, finally brought the matter to a crisis, the south portion of the town coming to the determination to have its own church and meeting-house either by a new precinct or by a new town.

Accordingly, a petition signed by about forty of the inhabitants of the south part of the town was presented to the General Court, setting forth the difficulties of their position, and praying to be set off as a distinct town or precinct. The north part being in the majority, and disliking to be disturbed in its old-time arrangement, determined to oppose the movement and prevent,

if possible, its consummation. A town meeting was called and a committee chosen to oppose the petition to the General Court. Attempts were made to accommodate the difficulty by a proposed removal of the meeting-house to a more central locality, all of which failed. Notwithstanding the efforts of the town, as represented by its majority, the General Court, in the spring of 1723, recognizing the reasonableness of the request, granted it, and the South Precinct was organized with a territory covering more than half of the area of the town. But this did not heal the breach, as subsequent events proved, for there were yet continual sources of trouble and difficulty arising from the parsonage property which was in possession of the North Precinct, and which its people refused to relinquish.¹

FISHERIES. — In the early days of the town no insignificant portion of the food supply came from the fish taken within or near its borders; and of these, the most dependence was placed upon the herring, or alewives, which were in the habit of running into the ponds that feed Back River, to spawn. For many years the supply was doubtless sufficient for all, and there was little need of restriction or care lest that supply should fail. It was, therefore, unnecessary that the town should concern itself about the matter. But as the population increased, and the multiplying of mills upon the stream threatened to prevent the fish from ascending to the ponds, it was found necessary that the town should take some control of the matter and provide that proper care should be taken to preserve this important source of food.²

As early as 1648 mention is made of the "herringe broge," giving evidence that this fishery dates back to

¹ Town Records; General Court Records, Vol. XI. p. 523.

² Town Records.

the first settlement of the town. For the reasons previously given, very little notice is subsequently taken of the matter for three quarters of a century. In 1724-5, at the town meeting held March 8, a committee was chosen "to treat with the mill-owners on the river, by Bates', to make a convenient passage for fish into Whitman's Pond, to pay not over £5." From that time onward the "alewives business" occupies a large space upon the town records. Officers were regularly chosen to have charge of the fisheries, to preserve the fish, and also to take and dispose of them in the season, while the proceeds of the sale were a source of income that the town valued highly, as will be seen in the subsequent history. The arranging and settling of this business often proved quite perplexing and difficult.

NEW COUNTY. — About 1725, the subject of forming a new county, to be set off from Suffolk, was agitated, but the project was steadily opposed by Weymouth, unless the court house should be located within five or six miles of the centre of the town, to which the other towns would not consent.

DR. WHITE. — At the March meeting, held on the 14th of that month, 1726-7, the town felt a necessity for encouraging the settlement of a physician within its limits, and for this purpose voted a "grant of five acres of land to Dr. Nathaniel White while he should remain in the town and practise medicine."

TOWN REGULATIONS. — On July 21, 1729, a list of the first jury men chosen by the town appears upon the records, and from that day to the present the matter has never been allowed to fall into disuse.

From the first settlement of the town, for more than a century, its expenses were very light, the highways

being provided for by personal labor of all the male inhabitants above sixteen years of age, and no regular appropriation was made for the support of the poor, the cases being very few, and each as it came up was cared for as the circumstances of the matter required; hence are found occasional records like that of Aug. 23, 1733, when the three daughters of Widow Ruth Harvey were provided for by the town; the largest tax being that for the ministry and the schools. These matters will be more fully treated in another department of this sketch.

The proposition for a new county still continued to be agitated. Feb. 2, 1729-30, the town went so far as to choose an agent to treat with the towns of Scituate, Hingham, Hull, Braintree, Hanson and Abington, respecting the matter, and Sept. 1, 1735, a vote was passed in favor of a new county, to be composed of the towns in Suffolk County outside of Boston.

At the following town meeting, held March 1, 1735-6, two important measures were passed; one allowing all freeholders to vote in the affairs of the town commons, and the other to divide all the commons among the householders "who are freeholders" in equal shares; and this vote was reaffirmed at a subsequent meeting held March 29.

March 7, 1736-7, a committee was chosen to unite with Braintree to build a cart bridge over the Smelt Brook at Weymouth Landing, a proceeding so necessary that it is almost impossible to conceive that an important thoroughfare like this, on the main road leading from Boston to Plymouth, should have been so long permitted to remain without such an improvement.

And again, on the 13th of March following, the town votes its mind that Boston should be a county by itself, and a committee was chosen to petition the General Court to that effect.

PARSONAGE PROPERTY. — Ever since the division of the town into two precincts, there had been constant trouble about the parsonage matters before referred to; the South claiming a share in the property, and the North steadily refusing to allow the claim. Yet it was such a continual source of irritation that on June 23, 1741, the town chose a committee to consider the matter and to see if some amicable adjustment could not be made; but the effort failed, and the subject remained to be the cause of much future trouble.

PIGWACKET INDIANS. — In 1744 a proposition was made that the Pigwacket Indians, then stationed in Boston, should be placed in Weymouth, but the disposition of the town was shown by a unanimous vote, on July 25, that this should not be done.

TOWN COMMONS. — On May 23, 1751, the town made its first general appropriation for the poor by voting twenty pounds for this purpose. At the same meeting it was also voted that the Second Precinct should have its share of town meetings in proportion to its tax; also that the town commons should be divided among the inhabitants according to the tax of 1750, each poll to draw one share, and other shares in proportion to the tax; but this vote was changed as all previous votes of the kind had been, on July 1, so as to except all not over twenty-one years of age, all not born in town and who were not householders and freeholders, and also all persons renting property.

THROAT DISTEMPER. — At this period occurred the terrible throat distemper that raged so violently in the town during a whole year, from May, 1751, to May, 1752, that out of an estimated population of about twelve hundred, one hundred and fifty died, being an eighth of

the whole number. This scourge is unprecedented in the history of the town, and was long remembered with dread and horror. Another disaster of a very different character occurred in the burning of the old church, in the First Precinct, on the 23d of April, 1751, in which were stored three barrels of gunpowder. These two occurrences were deemed of so much consequence that the town voted not to send a representative to the General Court that year on that account.¹

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS. — Soon after this the peace of the colonies was seriously disturbed by the wars between England and France, which, to a large degree, were carried on upon this continent, and in which the French made alliance with the savage tribes of New York, Canada, and the nearer western territories, who carried on the wars in their usual merciless and bloodthirsty manner; and although New England, especially upon the shores of Massachusetts Bay and the southern borders, was far removed from the scene of active strife, yet even the little town of Weymouth was not exempt from its share in the hardship and expense attendant upon their continuance. The records are very bare and many of the muster rolls have been lost, but enough remain to show something of what these wars cost the town in blood and treasure for matters in which it had no real concern. In the expeditions of 1755 and 1756 to Crown Point and Lake George, about forty men of Weymouth belonged in the regiment of Col. (afterwards Gen.) Benjamin Lincoln, under the command of Capt. Samuel Thaxter. Of this number six never returned to the town, but died or were killed during the year's service. Among the men of this company was Lieut. Solomon Lovell, afterwards general during the Revolutionary struggle. But these

¹ Dr. Cotton Tufts, Town Records.

were not all, for in the many hard campaigns along the northern frontiers during these and subsequent years, until the capture of that last stronghold of the French on this continent, Louisburg, in 1758, and the victory of Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, below Quebec, in the year following, by which the power of that nation in this quarter of the world was completely broken, Weymouth sent her sons to assist in the general cause.

The names of such, to a great extent, are wanting, but in the incidental mentions upon public archives, and in private family histories, enough is gathered to show that there were many of them, and that they bore an honorable record.¹

¹ "See Colonel Lincoln's Return, Oct. 2, 1755, State Archives, Vol. XCIII. Capt. Samuel Thaxter's company.

The names of the men [of Weymouth] were:—

Lieut. Wm. Whitmarsh,	Ensign Nath'l Bayley,
John Canterbury,	Jonathan Darby,
Hezekiah White,	Benjamin Tirrell,
Joseph Truefant,	Stephen Saulsbury,
Silas Lovell.	

"The following list made up from the various muster rolls of the troops engaged in that campaign [Lake George in 1756], and found in the State Archives, Boston, Vols. XCIII., XCIV., and XCV., is believed to be very nearly correct:—

First Lieut., Solomon Lovell.

Sergt. Caleb Eldredge,	Corp. John Canterbury, jun.
Sergt. Jonathan Darby, jun.	Corp. Benjamin Nash,
Sergt. Thomas Cushing,	Corp. James Hunt,
Silas Lovell,	Stephen Canterbury,
Benjamin Tirrell,	Joseph Trufant,
Joseph Pratt, 3d,	William Holbrook, jun.
Noah Bates,	Benjamin Richards,
William Richards,	Samuel Orcutt,
Joseph Ford,	David Orcutt,
Lemuel Barbar,	Stephen Saulsbury,
Joseph Blanchard,	William Salisbury,
Ebenezer Tirrell,	Thomas Colson, jun.
John Lincoln,	Nehemiah Joy,
James Nash,	John Randall Vining,
William Rice,	Isaac Joy,
Humphrey Burrell,	William Bates,
Isaac Pool,	Nathaniel Blanchard.

FRENCH NEUTRALS. — In 1755, after the capture of Acadia (Nova Scotia) by the English, large numbers of the unfortunate inhabitants, who were, with the greatest inhumanity forced to abandon their former pleasant homes, and seek shelter wherever they might, were brought to Boston, and as no provision had been made for their support, they were parcelled out among the several towns that were thus compelled to provide for them. Weymouth received its share, but how many there remains no record to show, excepting such as is found in the votes of the town in special cases and upon the treasurer's books, like the following: "March 8, 1756. Dr. Nathaniel White was paid eight shillings per week for a year for keeping the French Neuters." This by vote of the town, and upon the treasurer's account there is an item of six pounds paid to James Humphrey, Feb. 28, 1761, for subsisting the "French Neuters."¹

DR. TUFTS. — Again, March 10, 1760, Dr. Cotton Tufts, who had recently settled in the north part of the town as a physician, and who afterwards, for more than half a century was one of its most valuable and prominent citizens, was chosen agent to confer with other towns about a new county.

"(The last named and Benjamin Nash should, perhaps, be credited to Braintree). Of these, six died during the campaign: Thomas Cushing, John Canterbury, James Hunt, William Holbrook, Benjamin Richards, John Randall Vining. The term of service was from February to November, about nine months." — *Weymouth Historical Society, Publication No. 1*, pp. 31, 32.

[Besides these, many went into the various Northern campaigns during that war, but the records are so deficient or wholly wanting, that it has been impossible to the present time to ascertain how many or who they were, but probably many more than are named in the above lists. — *G. N.*]

Town Records.

HIGHWAYS. — About the same time, also, the town was found to have outgrown the primitive method of working the highways, and something different and more effective was needed. New regulations were consequently adopted, whereby each poll was to be taxed two shillings and one penny (one day's work), other taxes in same proportion. Those having teams, horse or ox, were rated at certain prices, and the whole matter was reduced to a kind of system, rude to be sure, but a vast improvement upon the ancient plan. This arrangement was continued, with comparatively few changes, for several generations.¹

SOUTH PRECINCT. — During these years the South Precinct seems to have been steadily gaining upon the North in population and influence, and had become strong enough to command a vote, March 24, 1761, defining the word "ministry" in the parsonage deed to include *both* ministers, and that each should draw of the income from that source in proportion to the tax paid by his parish.²

¹ Town Records.

² Town Records.

CHAPTER III.

Revolutionary War—Arbitrary Measures of the Crown — Agents chosen to meet in Boston— Committees of Correspondence — No more Tea — Energetic Action — Record of Votes on the Resolutions of Congress — Refusal to pay Taxes to the Royal Treasurer — Town Committee of Correspondence — Minute-Men — Preparations for War — Raising Troops — Declaration of Independence — Bounties — State Convention — State Constitution — Procuring Men and Provisions — Soldiers to Hull.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.¹— Soon after this time the political affairs of the colonies began to assume an importance that they had never before reached. The arbitrary measures of the English government, continually growing more and more harsh and oppressive, had roused the people to a pitch that boded no friendly issue. Measure after measure was adopted by the ministry, each more urgent and onerous than the former, and forced upon the people until they were compelled to resort to extreme measures in self-defence. During the whole history of the colonies all important business was transacted in open town meeting. Was any measure suggested for the benefit of the town, here it was thoroughly discussed, and adopted or rejected. Was any grievance complained of, here it was also considered and remedies proposed. Here all voters stood upon a perfect equality, where each could and did speak his mind freely and fully, and every vote counted one.

¹ Most of the facts contained in this chapter are taken from the town records, and may be found under the dates to which they are assigned; consequently, special notes will not be needed to verify them.

In these town meetings, therefore, the measures of government came up for consideration, and such means were adopted as seemed best suited to counteract their evil effects.

Here were chosen the representatives to the General Court, to whom were given instructions filled with important and minute detail, and these officers were held to a strict accountability. To their constituents they must answer, and that directly; there could be no evading or shirking, consequently the public business was transacted under a feeling of heavy responsibility, which resulted in carrying out the will of the people as far as the power of the deputies extended. The law-makers in General Court assembled were the same class of men who spoke so boldly in town meeting, and the same spirit animated their actions in the higher position.

Weymouth took an active and prominent part in the primary action that immediately preceded the war of the Revolution, and under the leadership of such men as Major James Humphrey, Dr. Cotton Tufts, and Gen. Solomon Lovell, of the North Parish, and Deacon Nathaniel Bayley, of the South,¹ the town took a position that it had never before nor has since attained. Oct. 16, 1765, Major Humphrey, then representative to the General Court, received full and decided instructions from the town as to the position he was to take in the present position of affairs.²

Sept. 1, 1766, the town refused to consent to the proposition "that the sufferers by the disturbances of last year in Boston should be paid from the public treasury, as recommended by his Majesty, and instructed their representative of this action."

AGENTS CHOSEN TO MEET IN BOSTON. — Sept. 21, 1768, James Humphrey and Cotton Tufts were ap-

¹ See Appendix D.

² See Appendix E.

pointed agents to meet in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the following day, to consult with the agents of other towns on the present state of affairs.

COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE. — In the mean time the political matters of the State had reached such a point that committees of correspondence had been formed in all of the principal towns, and frequent consultations were held upon the important matters then agitating the country. At a special meeting held in Weymouth, Jan. 3, 1774, of which James Humphrey was moderator, a letter was read from the Boston committee, with copies of the votes and proceedings of that town at meetings held on the 5th and 18th of the previous November, with regard to the cargoes of teas daily expected from the East India Company's warehouses in London, suggesting the co-operation of the several towns in resisting the introduction of this obnoxious article, — obnoxious only because it had been the innocent occasion of an unjust tax. The matter was fully considered and a resolution passed "by a very great majority . . . not to purchase nor use any of the East India Company's teas of any kind (excepting such as they might now have on hand) until the act of Parliament, laying a duty thereon, be repealed."

NO MORE TEA. — Also, that the minds of the people might be more fully determined, and there be no mistake in the business, and to show that they were as ready to act as to resolve, a committee was chosen, consisting of Cotton Tufts, Esq., Major Lovell, Deacon Nathaniel Bayley, Jacob Goold and Ebenezer Colson, to prepare the resolutions in proper form and to present them at the March meeting "to be signed, that the minds of the inhabitants may be generally known."

On the 18th of July, of the same year, a form of cov-

enant was received from the committee of correspondence of Boston, and recommended for signatures. This was placed in the hands of a committee, who were to give it full consideration, obtain as many names to it as possible, and then to deposit it with the town clerk.

ENERGETIC ACTION. — At a meeting held on the 28th of September following, the instructions of the deputies from Boston to the General Court were read, and the same were made the instructions of the town to its deputy, Nathaniel Bayley. At the same meeting, Deacon Bayley was also chosen to attend the meeting of the Provincial Convention to assemble at Concord, on the second Tuesday of October next. The town also accepted the nineteen resolves drawn up by the county committee, agreeing to stand by them, and to hold the constables harmless in refusing to pay over the State taxes to the treasurer appointed by the crown.

RECORD OF VOTES ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS. — The resolutions prepared by the committee had been presented to the inhabitants for signature, according to the action of the town, and were reported as follows. In the South Precinct this preamble was adopted, date Dec. 12, 1774: —

“We, the inhabitants of the Second Precinct in the said Town, under the sacred ties of Virtue, Honor, and love of our Country, do now covenant and agree with each other, that we will conform and strictly adhere to the agreement and association which the American Continental Congress has recommended unto us, and which has now been read.”

This was signed with the following result: One hundred and two in favor, none against, and twenty-one not voting; making a total of one hundred and twenty-three voters.

In the North Precinct the agreement varied a little in its wording, and read as follows:—

“We, the inhabitants of the first precinct of Weymouth, whose names are here underwritten, do signify our approbation to the Continental Association which is recommended by the General Continental Congress held in Philadelphia, in the year 1774, those of us that approve of the same to answer to our names by the word ‘yea,’ and those who disapprove of the same by the word ‘no.’”

The questions were put at the close of the lecture, Dec. 25, 1774, with this result: One hundred and four answered “yea,” four answered “no,” and fourteen did not answer, one hundred and twenty-two voters being at the meeting.

REFUSE TO PAY TAXES TO THE ROYAL TREASURER.—Jan. 30, 1775, Deacon Nathaniel Bayley was elected by the town as its delegate to the proposed Congress to meet at Cambridge, 1st of February next, the town to provide for him. The town also chose a committee to see that the inhabitants adhere strictly to their pledge; and at the same meeting, renewed the vote to hold the constables harmless for not carrying their money for the year 1772 to “Harryson Gray,” and ordered the money to be paid to the town treasurer. On the 13th of March, however, the latter vote was so far reconsidered as to direct the constables to pay the money to Henry Gardner of Stow.

TOWN COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.—A committee of correspondence for Weymouth, to act with those of the neighboring towns, had been chosen on the 9th of March, consisting of Dr. Tufts, Major Lovell, Major Vining, Capt. Asa White and Mr. Josiah Colson. This committee met in Arnold’s Tavern, at

Weymouth Landing (the building is yet standing), together with those with whom they were to associate, organized by choice of Dr. Tufts as chairman, and Capt. White as secretary, and afterwards did efficient service during the war.¹

MINUTE-MEN. — On the 13th of March it having been deemed necessary, in view of the exigency of the times and the wish to be prepared for any emergency, to enlist a company of minute-men, it was voted to pay them one shilling per week for four weeks; and on May 2d of the same year, it was voted to pay "a pistareen a day for a week to a company of fifteen men for a military guard in the present troublesome times." Deserters were to lose their wages.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR. — At a town meeting held on the 24th of May, Deacon Nathaniel Bayley was chosen to represent the town in the Provincial Congress to meet at Watertown, May 31; the committee of correspondence was also directed to ascertain who were in need of arms, and report to the commanding officer. Enrolled soldiers from sixteen to sixty years of age were required to meet and organize, those of each parish at their own meeting-house, on the 25th of May. The town also accepted the offer of Mr. Polley for the use of two swivel guns then at Salem, and voted their thanks to Dr. Tufts for his offer to transport them to Weymouth.

On the 29th of May, the committee was authorized to procure arms at the town's expense for those not able to purchase or hire them, and the committee of correspondence was directed to put in order the two swivel guns

¹ See record of Col. Asa White in files of the Weymouth Historical Society.

and to procure ammunition at the town's charge, in case the province should not assume it. The bells were also to be rung to notify an alarm. The thanks of the town were also voted to Hon. Richard Darby for the use of two small carriage guns, which were delivered to Thomas Jenks, to be returned when done, with thanks, and all damage made good.

June 1, 1775, the town instructed the committee to hire guns at one dollar each, for six months; and such was the urgency of the times that the enrolled militia were ordered to appear under arms on the Lord's day, under penalty of one dollar for each day; and those who remained at home, without reasonable excuse, were to forfeit two dollars each. The number of those reporting without arms was twelve in the North Precinct, and twenty-two in the South.

March 11, 1776, a new committee of correspondence was chosen, consisting of Cotton Tufts, Esq., Capt. James White, Col. Solomon Lovell, Nathaniel Bayley, Esq., and Richard Blanchard; and on the 20th of May, two representatives were chosen, Nathaniel Bayley and Col. Solomon Lovell. All persons drawing ammunition from the town were to return the same in amount, or pay at the rate of four shillings per pound for powder, eight pence for bullets, and six pence for flints.

RAISING TROOPS. — At a town meeting held on the 15th of July, the town voted to raise one hundred and thirty pounds by tax, to be added to the bounty offered by the province for the enlistment of ten men, the quota called for from Weymouth, to be raised in ten days. Deacon Nathaniel Bayley and Capt. Samuel Ward were authorized to hire men from out of town in case they should not be raised in town, and to pay them the same bounty as was paid to townsmen, that is, twenty pounds, thirteen from the town and seven from the

province, and the treasurer was to borrow the money for the purpose.

On the 22d of July eight more men were called for from the town, and it was voted to raise one hundred and four pounds additional. These men were enlisted for the Northern or Canada expedition, and fully earned their wages. It was also voted at a meeting held Nov. 18, 1776, to raise ninety-two pounds for the men raised on the previous September. This was to be raised by tax on polls and estates, and all who had been in the continental service for a year were exempt from it. And on the 23d of December following the town raised one hundred and ninety-eight pounds to pay twenty-two men who had gone into the continental service with Lieut. Samuel Kingman, or three pounds additional to each man.

Upon the actual commencement of hostilities, as will be seen, the town took prompt and decided measures to perform its whole duty in carrying into effect its resolutions of the previous years, and to obtain the independence of the country. Men and money were freely raised and sent forward at the call of the continental and provincial authorities.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. — The Declaration of Independence was entered in full upon the town records, and read from both pulpits upon the next Lord's day after its reception. Measures were also taken to prevent a monopoly in articles of necessity, and to guard against extortion, and the prices at which these articles were to be sold were fixed by the town.

BOUNTIES. — At a meeting held Feb. 21, 1777, to encourage enlistments for a longer term than those of previous years, it was voted to pay each soldier enlisting in the continental service for three years, or during

the war, seventy-four pounds additional. On the 17th of March it was voted to pay each soldier who was in the Northern army six pounds for a year. The committee was instructed to inquire "why some of our soldiers came from York before their time was up," and these were not to draw their pay until the committee had made its report.

On the 14th of May it was voted to pay "six pounds per month, for eight months, for men who enlist in the provincial or continental service, and deserters were to forfeit all right to their wages." On the 21st of the same month, a thousand pounds was voted to raise men for the continental army, and a committee of three chosen to hire men from out of town. No one member was to pay more than thirty pounds per man without the consent of another.¹ On the 18th of August the

¹ On the 22d of May, 1777, the town voted [the following instructions to Col. Solomon Lovell, its representative in the General Court, from the pen, probably, of Dr. Cotton Tufts. It is, as will be seen, "a remarkably able and well-written document, and will compare favorably with the best public papers of that day."

"INSTRUCTIONS TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TOWN OF WEYMOUTH.

"TO COL. SOLOMON LOVELL.

"SIR. The struggle in which we are engaged is great and important, it calls for the Exertion of all the Powers and Faculties of every Individual in order to secure the invaluable Blessing of Liberty in its full Extent, which we profess to be the grand object of our pursuit. Could these be united and center in the main Point, we might, under Providence, be assured of success; to effect this, as Men have different Powers and Capacities adapted to different purposes, it is necessary that Men be employed in those different Matters for which they are best calculated, and without attending to this, the Publick cannot be well served nor its good Advanced. You are therefore Instructed to use your Influence, that the various offices of Government be filled up by Persons of Integrity and known qualifications for their Particular offices, and that a Multiplicity of offices be devolved upon no one, Especially where they cannot be discharged with Fidelity, and the good of the People, however otherwise qualified or distinguished the Person may be. Agreeable hereunto you are Instructed not to give your Vote for any Person to sit in Council who holds any office or offices incompatible with the faithful Discharge of the

town voted to add four pounds ten shillings per month to the pay of each soldier from the time of marching to his return, allowing twenty miles for a day's march. Three hundred pounds more was also raised for men for the continental service; and on the 25th of August the wages of soldiers were raised to twelve pounds per month until the 1st of November.

On the 22d of September, by vote of the town, men were not to be drafted for the army, and those who

Duties of a Councillor, nor for any Member of the Continental Congress, nor for any holding Commissions under it, and that the Affairs of Government may be conducted, as much as may be, with Dispatch and without interruption. You are instructed to use your Endeavors that Members of the Gen^l Court be not unnecessarily charged with the Transaction of Business that can be as well or better done by suitable persons not belonging to the same, and who may be appointed for such purpose, and that all persons entrusted by the General Court, with Business of any kind, do from Time to Time render an Account of their conduct, where any are unfaithful that they may be displaced without favor or affection, see that the unfaithful be punished, and the upright servants of Government be rewarded, for where faithful servants of Government are not rewarded, no man of Integrity will ever chuse to accept a Trust, and the State must be governed by weak and wicked Men. You are on the one Hand to avoid such parsimony as to discourage worthy men from engaging in the Publick Service, and on the other Hand such a profusion as to encourage Men to fleece the Public, and to wiggle themselves into places of Profit and Honor. You are particularly instructed to use your utmost endeavors that every measure be pursued for the suppression of vice and immorality, and as no People can long enjoy Liberty or Civil Happiness, without a fixed Government, whose Laws are founded in Justice and administered with impartiality, we do agreeably to a recommendation of the late General Assembly instruct you to join with the House of Representatives in one Body with the Council to form a Constitution of government, and when compleated to lay the same before us for our approbation or disapprobation.

“That you Sir, with the Members of the general Assembly, may be directed by the Supreme Governor of the world in the formation of a Constitution satisfactory to the inhabitants of this State and productive of the greatest Virtue and Happiness not only to the present, but to succeeding Generations, that the Children yet unborn may rise up and call you blessed, is the ardent wish of your constituents

“COTTON TUFTS JAMES HUMPHREY ASA WHITE ELIPHAZ WESTON
NATHANIEL BAILEY.”

entered the service in the previous September were to be allowed forty shillings per month to make their pay equal to that of the men hired by the town. Men were becoming scarce, and more difficulty was found in obtaining them, consequently greater inducements must be offered. On the 6th of November, Capts. Samuel Ward and Thomas Nash were instructed to raise men at the best rate they could to guard prisoners, to serve until the 1st of April next, and another levy of eighty pounds was made.

On the 10th of November, under a further call for soldiers, it was voted to "pay them four pounds in case they can't be had for less, and forty shillings for rations, to find themselves in case the State does not find them," and for this purpose seventy-five pounds was voted.

At the meeting held on the 2d of March, 1778, it was found so difficult to raise the necessary number of men demanded of the town that a committee was constituted to devise an easier method of doing it; but notwithstanding their utmost exertions, the trouble met them face to face. Men must be had, and no men were to be found. Committees were appointed to assist the officers in procuring enlistments, but the men came slowly and only upon the offer of superior inducements. The war was lingering on much longer than any had at first supposed, and with no immediate prospect of an end. The buoyancy of spirit and the hope that animated the people at the beginning had died out, and there remained but the stern reality of severe service, small pay, and an abundance of hardship. Enthusiasm could accomplish nothing, for there was none; consequently, money must be given in its stead.

On the 16th of March, 1778, it was voted to raise six hundred and twelve pounds to pay the men under Capt. Ward, at the rate of nine pounds per month, who were guarding the stores near Boston. On the 25th of May

following, fifteen hundred pounds was voted "to raise men to be sent to Gen. Washington, and other places, and the committee was authorized to go out of town to hire them, and to pay each man one hundred pounds, or forty shillings per month, to serve, to be paid in articles at the prices when the war began."

July 8, 1779, the committee was instructed to hire soldiers for the continental army for nine months, three years, or the war, to pay them forty shillings per month in produce at the prices of 1775, or in cash upon the best terms they can make, the treasurer to borrow forty-five hundred pounds for the purpose.

STATE CONVENTION.—On the 22d of July, 1779, Hon. James Humphrey was chosen representative to the State Convention, to meet at Cambridge on the 1st of the following September, for the purpose of forming a constitution; and on the 2d of August the town accepted, by a large majority, the action of the convention at Concord regulating prices, and a committee was chosen to carry the matter into effect, also to see that the regulations were observed. On the 16th of August the treasurer was authorized to borrow nine thousand pounds for the purpose of procuring soldiers. This rapid and large increase of appropriations is simply the measure of the depreciation in the value of the currency of the country at that time, and by no means an indication of such an increase in the actual expense. As an illustration of this advance, or rather depreciation, in 1780, March 13, at the annual meeting, six pounds was fixed as the value of a day's work upon the highways, against two shillings eight pence two years previous. At this meeting the assessors were instructed "to report a list of all persons taxed for estates to be amended by the town, and all upon the list were to be required to give in under oath a true list of their

property, and any who do not shall pay double their assessment, and to double on each assessment until they comply with the requirement."

STATE CONSTITUTION. — On the 24th of April, 1780, a committee was appointed to consider the new Constitution and report, which was done on the 22d of May, and this Constitution was accepted with a proposition of certain amendments, such as "where personal estate is required, it shall be expressly mentioned 'ratable estate'; and that at least as much property shall be required for qualification of members of Congress as for senators, and that no member of the board of war shall be a member of the Senate or House of Representatives; that express provision be made for calling a Congress in 1795." Hon. James Humphrey, the delegate, was instructed to advocate these amendments, and also to vote for the adoption of the Constitution, even although they should not be made.

On the 19th of June the town was divided into twenty districts "as the tax-lists stand, each district to send one man into the service, and if any one refuse to go or to pay his proportion, the captain of the company is directed to draft him. Any widow or female refusing to pay, it shall be added to the next tax, and any district that neglects to furnish its man, the captain of its company shall proceed to draft, the tax-list to be put into the hands of the three highest on the list for the purpose of calling a meeting to carry this vote into effect."

PROCURING MEN AND PROVISIONS.—On the 18th of September the town voted fifteen thousand pounds for three-months' men, and on Oct. 9, twenty thousand pounds more to purchase beef, according to the requirement of the General Court. On Dec. 20, the militia officers were appointed a committee to see

if they can hire nineteen men, the town's quota for the continental army upon the last call of the General Court, and one hundred and thirty thousand pounds was voted to procure beef on the call of the same. Non-residents were to be taxed for their share of expense in hiring the six-months' men, and fifty hard dollars a year for three years was to be the pay of men for the continental service.

At the annual meeting, March 12, 1781, it was voted that "any person refusing to pay his proportion of the expense of procuring men for three-years' service shall be taxed for the same and the tax collected by the officer." On the 26th of March it was voted to change the manner of raising men; voted to raise nineteen hundred hard dollars, or currency, seventy-five for one, for the purpose; ninety pounds in specie to be paid for three-years' men: one third when mustered in, and one third at the beginning of each year for two years succeeding.

The first meeting recorded for the election of State officers was held April 2, 1781. On the 9th it was ordered that the money raised to pay soldiers should be kept by itself; and that a petition be presented to the General Court for the privilege of enlisting the men at the castle for the three-years' service. On June 18, "three hundred dollars, hard money, was voted for three-years' men: one third at the beginning of each year, or fifty dollars bounty, and ten dollars per month." On the 25th of June, men were to be "hired on the best terms that could be made for six months, and if delayed longer than that, to have double wages for the overtime," and for this the town would give security,—a proceeding reflecting somewhat upon its credit.

On the 9th of July it was voted to raise five-months' and three-months' men for the continental service. On July 16 a better prospect opened, when it was under-

stood that "men could be had for fifty hard dollars, and they to relinquish the continental pay." It was accordingly voted to hire them. On the 8th of October it was voted to raise twenty-five hundred hard dollars to hire men for three years, the committee to have discretionary powers in the matter; also voted that the monthly requisition for beef be complied with. Nov. 19, it was voted to assess immediately the State tax to make up the deficiency in continental soldiers; and on Dec. 10 it was voted that the tax, fourteen hundred and thirteen pounds four shillings and sixpence, be paid by Jan. 1, following, or the men procured, each of whom was to be rated one hundred and twenty-eight pounds nine shillings and sixpence, and every exertion was to be used to procure money and men.

SOLDIERS TO HULL. — It appears that the men were raised with much trouble, but not until after the time set, Dec. 20, and the superintendent refused to receive them. A petition was therefore made to the governor and council to be relieved from the difficulty by a grant of more time. On Sept. 30, 1782, ten soldiers were sent to Hull to assist the French in throwing up fortifications for the defence of the harbor, and these were to be paid "seven dollars per month, if not allowed that by the State"; and on Dec. 2 the town remitted the taxes of "Gideon Colson and Thomas Tirrell, they being in the enemies' hands when the taxes were made."

This concludes a brief sketch of the history of Weymouth during the Revolution, as found upon its records. Very much of its service in men and money must be sought in other directions, and at the best the story must be imperfectly told. Of the official rolls, many are incomplete or wholly missing, but enough remain to show that of a population of about fourteen hundred

people, according to the estimate of Dr. Cotton Tufts, made within two years after the close of the war, the town sent into the various departments of military service, upon the calls of the State and continental authority, at least two hundred men, one in seven of its total inhabitants; and these must have embraced very nearly all of the able-bodied men.¹ It is true that the terms of service were very short in many instances, but however short, the burden of such a large number must have been enormous.

The number who perished upon the field of battle or died in the service cannot be ascertained, but probably not less than thirty or forty, since a list remains of fifteen from the soldiers of the South Precinct alone. The amount of expense attending the payment of the men for wages, bounties and support, also for army supplies, it is almost impossible to estimate, owing to the fluctuating value of the currency, but the various votes already quoted give some idea of its sum.

Of the officers sent into the service from this town, honorable mention is made of Gen. Solomon Lovell, who was in command of the Eastern Military District, of which Boston was the headquarters. He was also in active service in the Rhode Island campaign in 1778, and his brigade did efficient work in the battle before Newport, in which the general was noted for his coolness and bravery. He was also the military commander of the unfortunate Penobscot expedition of the following year, which was unsuccessful, not from any fault of his, but from the want of co-operation on the part of the fleet under command of Com. Saltonstal, who was afterwards cashiered for cowardice and inefficiency. Among the other officers may be named Capt. Thomas Nash, who served under Washington during the siege

¹ See Appendix F.

of Boston, and was officer of the day on the night when Dorchester Heights were taken possession of, Capt. Joseph Trufant, Capt. Samuel Ward, Capt. Asa White, Lieut. Er Cushing, who was with Arnold in the Canada expedition, Lieut. Samuel Kingman, Lieut. Thomas Vinson, Lieut. David Joy, Lieut. Asa Dyer and others.

The record is one of which Weymouth has no reason to be ashamed, although, at times, the work languished and the men refused to go. Money came slowly or not at all, yet the times were such and the demands so many and great that its ability was not sufficient to meet them. It must also be borne in mind that this town was not alone in these deficiencies, but was even more prompt than many, and probably equal to the foremost. The fact stated, that the town sent into the field fully two hundred men, of whom probably nearly a quarter perished, tells a story that it will be difficult to overcome. Hardly a family, or very few, if any, but had one or more representatives in the field during some part of the great struggle, and some throughout its whole duration. The town was also peculiarly fortunate in having for its leaders men of such ability and judgment as those whose names have been mentioned, Dr. Cotton Tufts, Gen. Solomon Lovell, Major James Humphrey and Deacon Nathaniel Bayley, men who were wise in council, skilful and brave in the field, and untiring in their efforts to promote the interests of their country in the momentous struggle in which it was then engaged. Some of the public papers prepared by these men in their official service are models of political documents, and will compare favorably with the best of that day.

CHAPTER IV.¹

Recovering from the Effects of the War — Work-House — Local Matters — Small-Pox — Norfolk County — Attempt to divide the Town — Business Enterprises — Post-Office — War with England — Alarm at Cohasset — Town Lines — Manufacturing Companies discouraged — Surplus Revenue — Anti-Slavery Resolutions — Town Records — Town Hall — War of the Rebellion — Opening Scenes — Twelfth Regiment — Raising Troops — Military Records — Bounties — Thirty-fifth Regiment — Town Bonds and Seal — Forty-second Regiment — Contributions — Difficulties — Fourth Heavy Artillery — Final Attempt to divide the Town — Soldiers' Monument — Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary — Water Question — Fire Department — Growth of the Town.

RECOVERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR. — The process of recovery from the desolations occasioned by the war was slow. The losses had been too great, the wounds too deep, and the exhaustion too complete to be made good at once; hence, there was great depression in trade, for there was no money upon which to transact business. The drain of men had been so severe that it was many years before the gap thus occasioned was so far filled that the ordinary duties could be done with comparative ease. The evils resulting from a currency depreciated until its value became but nominal, continued the burdens of taxation far beyond their natural limits, and thus there was stagnation and depression. Nor were these physical evils the only sources of difficulty; those of a moral nature, resulting directly from habits contracted in the army, were a calamity of far more terrible character; and not one was

¹ The material for this chapter is gathered mainly from the town records, and may be found under the appropriate dates.

so fearful and far-reaching in its effects as that of the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, which had become well-nigh universal; and in consequence, large numbers of well-to-do families, who, before the war, were in comparative wealth and ease, became reduced, and were obliged to sell the estates that the war had left to them, to supply the demands of an exhaustless appetite. Hence, in the course of the following generation, a vast number of the estates in town changed hands. Nor has the effect of this wholly ceased even at the end of a full century from the close of the war, but is still felt in its hereditary power, by multitudes of the present generation, who have inherited this unnatural appetite from their ancestors.

WORK-HOUSE.—For years, therefore, the inhabitants were obliged to struggle for a bare maintenance, and were in no condition to prosecute business enterprises or carry on the pursuits of learning; and it was a score of years before the natural resources of the town began to be developed by the enterprises of the citizens. During the later years of the war the town, after various attempts, succeeded in building, in 1779, a work-house near the centre of its territory, not far from Tirrell's mill, for the accommodation of the poor, who had increased to such a degree as to require special attention; and this house was used for that purpose until the erection of another building for the same purpose, at Weymouth Landing, in 1809.

LOCAL MATTERS.—A few items of interest occur upon the records from time to time before the close of the century, among which are the following: March 12, 1787, the town officers took the oath of allegiance agreeable to a resolve of the General Court; May 7, 1787, Dr. Cotton Tufts was chosen a delegate to the Conven-

tion in Boston, second Wednesday in January, to consider the constitution or form of government of the United States of America; April 5, 1790, the town voted to allow their representatives five shillings per day agreeable to the practice of other towns; and March 14, 1791, the town clerk was directed to read the laws of the Commonwealth at the next meeting after he receives them.

SMALL-POX. — At a meeting held Sept. 11, 1792, the town refused to permit inoculation for the small-pox, and March 11, following, permission was granted for the erection of a hospital for that purpose agreeable to law, under direction of the selectmen.

NORFOLK COUNTY. — After the war, the question of a new county was frequently raised and various action taken, sometimes favorable and sometimes opposed, but the matter was finally determined by the General Court, and the towns of Suffolk County southerly from Boston were set off and formed into Norfolk County in 1763. This, however, does not seem to have suited the good people of Weymouth, for, Aug. 26, of that year, a committee was appointed to draw up a petition to the General Court, praying to be set off from Norfolk County and to be reannexed to Suffolk, but the movement was unsuccessful, and Weymouth has remained to the present time a part of Norfolk County, although the attempt was afterwards renewed, the reason alleged being that the shire town was too far away.

ATTEMPT TO DIVIDE THE TOWN. — In 1796 the division of the town was again proposed, this time by the North Precinct, and a petition presented to the General Court for that purpose. The feeling ran very

high, the North Precinct being almost unanimously in favor, and the South as decidedly opposed. For the next half a dozen years the matter was in constant agitation in public and in private, in parish meeting and in town meeting, and the town was so nearly divided upon the subject that the votes were sometimes in favor and sometimes against. At that time, about the year 1802, according to a canvass made for the purpose, the population was found to have increased to 1803, 965 of whom lived in the North Parish and 838 in the South; the ratable polls in the North were 211, and in the South 201; two fifths of the land was in the North, and three fifths in the South; of the money at interest, the South had \$22,950, and the North had \$20,133.¹ The Senate voted in favor of a division, but the House refused, and the matter was referred to the next session, March 3, 1803, which was equivalent to an indefinite postponement of the whole subject. Thus the question has remained to the present, with spasmodic attempts from time to time to revive it, but never with much prospect of success.

¹Private papers of Dr. James Lovell, who was an active participant in the movement. The petition and remonstrance are preserved among his papers, also an act of incorporation for the new town as proposed. The following statistics were also prepared to accompany these: —

29 MARCH, 1802.

Inhabitants of the Town of Weymouth	1,803
Ratable Polls	412
Length of the Town 9 to 10 Miles, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ Miles.	
Inhabitants of the North Parish	965
Ratable Polls	211
Money at Interest by last Valuation	\$20,133
Including $\frac{2}{5}$ of the number of acres of Land.	
Inhabitants of the South Parish	838
Ratable Polls	201
Money at Interest by last Valuation	\$22,950
Including $\frac{3}{5}$ of the number of acres of Land.	

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES. — With the increase of population and wealth there came also a revival of business enterprises, and soon after the beginning of the nineteenth century a new era of prosperity dawned upon the town, commencing at Weymouth Landing, at the head of tide-water on Fore River, and gradually extending over other parts of the town. In 1805 a turnpike was built through Weymouth, opening a more direct communication between Boston and Plymouth, by which the village at the Landing was largely the gainer. Under the lead of Capt. Samuel Arnold, Levi Bates and others, various branches of mechanical industry were started, and a new life infused into the community. Within a few years a large number of buildings were erected within a radius of half a mile. Many of them, in magnitude and value, have hardly been surpassed to the present day. Navigation was resumed, and quite a brisk trade carried on between the town and Boston by means of sailing packets, which ran regularly; and it was in these days that shoe manufacturing commenced, which has since grown into such vast proportions.

In 1800, March 10, there is found for the first time upon the records the warrant for the town meeting entered in full, a custom that has been continued ever since; and under date of May 11, 1801, are found the qualifications of voters at that time, who were to be twenty-one years of age, and to possess a freehold valued at sixty pounds, or one yielding an income of three pounds (free suffrage had not yet become the law of the land).

The town, which was always conservative, did not look altogether with favor upon the new enterprises, but viewed with jealous eyes the proposition to open new roads through its borders and construct bridges across the rivers, and went so far (Feb. 3, 1803) as

to choose a committee to oppose them before the committee of the General Court, which had the matter under consideration,—such men as Cotton Tufts, Eliphalet Loud and Major John White being foremost in the opposition,—but the roads and the bridges were built, and the town was the better for them.

POST-OFFICE.—In 1804, Feb. 6, the town instructed the selectmen to petition the Postmaster-General to establish a post-office at or near the head of navigation at Fore River. This village, although the youngest in town, was already the most important. The answer to this petition was the establishment of the first post-office in Weymouth. In 1809 the new work-house at the Landing was completed, costing about sixteen hundred dollars, and was used for the accommodation of the town's poor until the purchase of the present town farm, in 1839. March 12, 1810, the selectmen and the physicians of the town were appointed a committee to superintend the inoculation with cow-pox.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.—During the war with Great Britain, in 1812–15, many of the young men of the town engaged in the service by land and sea, but the action of the town shows very little movement in connection with the subject, there being but four votes standing upon its records relating to the matter. May 21, 1812, the town voted to each enlisted soldier a bounty of five dollars, and ten dollars per month pay while in actual service; and June 30, 1814, it was voted to make the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates, now or hereafter in the service, equal to fifteen dollars per month, and the same to those called out upon the alarm at Cohasset, and who remained there

until legally dismissed. A committee of safety was also chosen, to consist of the selectmen (three) and six others. On the 7th of November the town voted twelve hundred dollars to pay the soldiers and build a magazine.

ALARM AT COHASSET.—The nearest approach to actual hostilities that the town experienced during that war was upon the occasion of this "alarm at Cohasset," which occurred on a Sunday, Adj. Cushing notifying the militia in the meeting-houses while the people were attending divine service. It was reported that a landing had been effected from an English ship-of-war that was cruising along the coast, committing many petty depredations, and that there was necessity for immediate assistance. The infantry and artillery companies from Weymouth responded at once, but the alarm was a false one and there was no need of troops.

Mechanical industry being then in its infancy, and needing the services of only a part of the men, numbers of these had entered the mercantile marine, and at the opening of the war, this branch of service being paralyzed, many of them found employment in the navy and upon privateers.

A change appears upon the records in May, 1818, with respect to the qualification of voters,—an income from freehold estate of ten dollars, or such an estate valued at two hundred dollars, being required, and an age of twenty-one years.

TOWN LINES.—In the beginning of the third volume of the town general records there is a full description of the town lines, as measured by James Humphrey, Esq.,¹ in 1794, probably the most correct

¹ Appendix D.

and reliable of any to be found upon any record.¹ Aug. 21, 1820, a committee was appointed to oppose the petition of the Hingham and Quincy turnpike to the General Court to have the allowance paid to vessels passing through their draw-bridges removed.

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES DISCOURAGED. — In the years 1822 and 1824 committees of manufacturing companies were looking over the State in search of the most desirable water privileges, with a view of selecting a location, and Weymouth Back River appears to have been preferred. In the former year, Aug. 12, Samuel Hubbard and others had so far decided in favor of this locality, that they requested of the town the

¹ The following is a copy of the township lines taken from the record of James Humphrey, Esq., from measurements made by him in 1794: —

Line between Hingham & Weymouth, Beginning on the line at the south corner of Weymouth.

1. N. 13, E. 188 Rods. Spruce Tree W. H.

2. N. 14, E. 132 Rods. Road by Smith's.

NOTE. — After running 32 Rods North, 14 East, marked a spruce W. H.; also marked another spruce.

3. North $11\frac{1}{2}$, E. 80 Rods.

4. “ 14, E. 26 Rods. Meeting house N. 81 W.

5. North $14\frac{1}{2}$, E. 100 Rods.

6. “ $13\frac{1}{2}$, E. 988 “ Road beyond Binney's.

7. “ $13\frac{1}{2}$, E. 17 “ then turning and following a river called Fresh River to the sea. Distance 4 miles 251 rods from Abington (on the line) to Fresh River.

Line between Weymouth & Abington, Beginning at the south corner of Weymouth.

S. 74, W. 46 rods to the road.

S. 72, W. 110 “ S. 75, W. 20 rods, S. $69\frac{1}{2}$ W. 49 rods.

S. 68, W. 70 “ S. 66, W. 20 “ S. 70, W. 45 “

S. 70, W. 72 “ S. $77\frac{1}{2}$, W. 14 “ S. 69, W. 320 “

S. 77, W. 36 “ S. 72, W. 18 “ S. 69, W. 180 “

Abington Line 1000 rods (3 miles & 40 rods).

Line between Weymouth & Braintree & Randolph, Beginning at the Smelt Brook near the Bridge.

Course S. 14, W. to the southwest corner of Weymouth.

Line against Braintree 3 miles 182 rods.

“ “ Randolph 2 “ 118 “

5	300
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privilege of purchasing the alewife fishery, the only serious difficulty; but the town, valuing a small present income more highly than a large one in prospect, refused. Again, April 5, 1824, Gen. W. H. Sumner and others, impressed with the value of the water privilege, offered the town two hundred dollars per year for ten years, agreeing to make a sufficient fishway by which the fish could ascend into the pond above, to employ a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and pay a parish tax to be divided between the three parishes. But the town, with strange short-sightedness, again refused. Had better counsels prevailed, Weymouth might now be what Lowell is. On May 2, 1825, Gen. Sumner again renewed his request, with a still more favorable proposition, but the town would not consent.¹

In 1831 the report of the expenses of the town was printed for the first time.

SURPLUS REVENUE.—In 1836 the general government found itself in the anomalous condition of an overflowing treasury, and a large sum amounting to many millions was distributed among the States for their use as a loan. Massachusetts distributed its share among the several towns, and Weymouth, in 1837, after one of the most hotly contested struggles in its history, having called no fewer than eight meetings upon the matter, divided its share among the

¹ This proposition was:—

1. To pay the town \$1,000 for the fish right.
2. To leave to a mutual reference to say what the fish right is worth, and to abide its decision.
3. To erect a proper fishway, satisfactory to a commissioner appointed by the governor and council, or the Court of Common Pleas, who shall have authority to settle all difficulties that may arise between the town and the proprietors of the water privilege.

The town voted to accept the third proposition, but difficulties were thrown in the way and it was never carried out.

inhabitants, *pro rata*, taking notes therefor, which was in reality a perpetual loan without interest, for on March 16, 1868, the town voted to destroy the notes, amounting to \$6,146.40, they being outlawed and worthless.

ANTI-SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS. — Soon after this time the anti-slavery agitation commenced, and an earnest, determined body of its friends were found among the citizens, and so vigorous and successful were their efforts, that a strong sentiment was created in the town in favor of the movement, so strong that when, in 1842, George Latimer, a fugitive slave, lay in Boston jail, at the instance of his alleged master, James B. Gray, of Virginia, a series of indignant resolutions were passed at the meeting held Nov. 14, protesting against the act.

In 1837 another movement was made by Jacob Perkins and others toward the improvement of the water privilege at East Weymouth, in the interest of iron manufacturers, which, after long and tedious negotiations and litigations, resulted in the establishment of the Weymouth Iron Company, which has proved one of the most important business enterprises of the town.

PAY OF TOWN OFFICERS. — At the March meeting, in 1843, it was voted to pay town officers one dollar per day for their services, the clerk to have no pay for town-meeting days. This seems to have been the beginning of regular payments for this purpose, but an advance from time to time has increased the sum to three times its original amount.

In 1847 a strong effort was again made for a division of the town, but like that of fifty years previous, it proved unsuccessful, the vote on the question being taken by a committee going from house to house, with the following

result: 460 in favor and 465 against, 72 not voting and 56 not found; of the nays, 359 were in the South Parish. This agitation was renewed again in 1850 with a similar result.

On Nov. 12, 1850, strong, denunciatory resolutions against the fugitive-slave law were passed, and on March 10, succeeding, the town voted that they be expunged from the record, which was accordingly done by writing across their face. Thus the record stood until March, 1880, when the latter vote was rescinded, and the record stands as originally made in favor of the resolutions and as the voice of the town.

TOWN RECORDS. — The original town records being badly worn and in a very dilapidated condition, the selectmen were instructed to have them transcribed, also to look up the books belonging to the town, have them catalogued, and to procure a safe in which to keep them. The first and last clauses of the vote were carried into effect, but that relating to the catalogue remained unattended to.¹

And again on March 13, 1854, a series of strong anti-slavery resolutions stand upon the records as the expression of the town.

TOWN HALL. — In 1852, in view of the want of a proper place for holding town meetings, and for quarters for town offices, the town hall was built on the westerly side of Washington Street, at the corner of Middle Street, and very near the geographical centre of the

¹ The date of the earliest book of records now in possession of the town is not known with certainty, but is probably that ordered to be purchased March 7, 1669-70. Its records, however, date back to 1642, and perhaps earlier, as some of the entries are not dated. The town records are probably as full as those of other towns, and in a fair state of preservation.

town; a plain, inexpensive structure, but which has answered the actual necessities of the town in that respect for over thirty years.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.—As will be seen, the records are very bare of interest, other than that which attaches to the ordinary but necessary business of the town, until the stirring days of 1861. The long-continued quarrels in Congress upon the slavery question, each year growing more intense and bitter, had culminated in a marshalling of the contending parties and the election of a Republican President. The crisis was brought about by accident, each party believing, until the actual collision, that the other would give way and not force matters to an extremity. But the attack upon Sumter, and the call of President Lincoln for volunteers, decided the question in favor of war. The spirit of the people was aroused to the highest pitch and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

A public meeting of the citizens was called at once, and the organization of a military company for actual service commenced. Volunteers for what was afterwards Company H, Twelfth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, were enlisted; the company was soon filled, and made choice of James L. Bates for captain, whose after-record was the brightest in the town's military history.¹ He passed through the various grades of service, and at the close of the war wore worthily the honorable title of brevet brigadier-general. His regiment saw the hardest service, and fought in twenty-eight battles.

On the 29th of April a special town meeting was called, at which five thousand dollars was voted to equip this company and for other necessary expenses connected

¹ Appendix D.

therewith. Each married man was to receive fifteen dollars per month and each single man ten dollars, while in actual service under command of its officers; the same to be paid to others who should hereafter enlist. June 11, 1861, the selectmen were directed to furnish necessary aid, not exceeding fifteen dollars per month, to the wife, and children under sixteen years of age, of men enlisted by the town in the service; also to other near relatives who might be dependent upon them at the time of enlistment.

On the 10th March, 1862, ten thousand dollars was appropriated for aid to the families of volunteers in the field, and the poll-tax of last year's volunteers was also remitted.

MILITARY RECORDS. — The selectmen were instructed "to cause a record to be prepared and kept of all the Weymouth soldiers engaged in the service of the government, with such details as may be obtained with respect to them and their service, names, ages, residence, and such particulars as may be necessary to a full knowledge of them and their service in the war."

Within the first year of the Rebellion, Weymouth had put out for aid to families of soldiers over fifteen thousand dollars, something over one third of which was to be reimbursed by the State; and in order to guard against unforeseen and sudden emergency "Union Guards" were formed, for whose supplies and necessary expense the town also paid in the same time nearly a thousand dollars more.

BOUNTIES. — During the summer of 1862, the urgency for soldiers became so great and the call so persistent that the town, upon the report of a committee appointed for the purpose, voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars to each inhabitant who should enlist

within ten days (July 25) as a volunteer in the United States service for three years, unless sooner discharged, under the call of the governor, as per general order No. 26, to be paid on being mustered in, volunteers for one year to be paid one hundred dollars; and nineteen thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose.

Upon the spur of this incentive, a second company was speedily raised, which was mustered into the service Aug. 12, 1862, as Company H, Thirty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. Benjamin F. Pratt was chosen captain, who was promoted through the several grades of the service, and at the close of the war was brevetted as brigadier-general. This regiment and the Twelfth saw very hard service in the Army of the Potomac, and their losses were very severe. On the 19th of August the town extended this offer to all who should enlist in the town's quota, whether inhabitants or not.

TOWN BONDS AND SEAL.—On the 4th of November fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated for aid to the families of soldiers who were inhabitants of the town when enlisted. At the same time it was voted to issue town bonds not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, at five per cent, and March 24, 1863, the selectmen were instructed to procure a corporate seal, with the legend, "Town of Weymouth, Mass., Incorporated 1635," for the use of the town upon its bonds and other documents, which was accordingly done.

In the fall of that year a company of nine-months' men were enlisted, and mustered into the service Sept. 13, as Company A, Forty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, under the command of Col. Burrill. Hiram S. Coburn was chosen its captain.

On the 21st of July, 1863, the town voted three dollars per week for aid to the families of volunteers for one year, to fill up the town's quota, in addition to

the sum paid by the State, and the same amount for a second year, provided they continue in the service so long; and on Nov. 23, one thousand dollars was placed at the disposal of the recruiting committee, who were to receive no pay for their services.

CONTRIBUTIONS.— At the annual meeting, March 21, 1864, the town voted to raise twenty-five thousand dollars for State aid, and subsequently, April 9, it was voted to refund the contributions made by citizens for filling the town's quota of men under the calls of the President, Oct. 14 and Feb. 1, provided the contributors agree in writing to apply the same towards furnishing the men called for March 14, 1864; and six thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated for the purpose. The recruiting committee was also instructed to solicit subscriptions of money, to be used in raising men to fill the present quota. On the 20th of May ten thousand dollars was voted for recruiting under the last call.

DIFFICULTIES.— On the 8th of June the town voted to pay one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each volunteer recruited under any call of the President this year, or in anticipation of any future call, this enlistment to be made under the direction of the chairman of the board of selectmen. There seemed at this time to be great difficulty in answering the calls of the President, and so serious was the emergency that the selectmen resigned in a body, but were afterwards persuaded to withdraw their resignations. It appeared, also, that the town was justified in making serious complaint of the manner in which the enrolment of those liable to military duty was made, as appears by the following resolves: "That the enrolment of this town is fully twenty per cent larger than the average

towns in the district, large numbers of whom are unfit to be enrolled, and that the town request an equitable enrolment. That the town believes their selectmen and assessors to compare favorably with those of neighboring towns, and feels aggrieved that they should have been entirely ignored in the matter of enrolment, while those of other towns have been appointed to that duty."

As the time approached for the expiration of the term of service of the Twelfth Regiment, the selectmen were directed to proceed to Boston and receive Company H of that regiment, and to invite those members of the Eleventh Regiment who enlisted from this town to assist in this duty. In the summer and autumn of this year, a fourth company was enlisted for one year, and mustered in as Company G, Fourth Heavy Artillery; Andrew J. Garey, captain. Many of these were re-enlistments of members of the Twelfth, Thirty-fifth and other regiments whose terms of service had expired. This company was stationed upon the fortifications near Washington, and saw but little active service.

On the 8th of November the town appropriated twelve thousand dollars for bounties, not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each man counted in Weymouth's quota under the next call. March 20, 1865, the town voted to borrow thirty thousand dollars on its bonds at six per cent, to be sold as required; and on the 22d of May the town voted to refund the money contributed by individuals to aid in filling the quota of the town in accordance with the law of April 25 of this year; a list to be prepared and payment to be made in town notes, due Sept. 1, 1866. On the 21st of December a committee was chosen to consider the subject of a soldiers' monument and report. A vote was also passed to pay two years' aid to all who had not received it; also, to pay each man drafted July, 1863, who fur-

nished a substitute, whether the latter remained in the service or not, payable in town notes in three years with interest.

This completes the record in brief of Weymouth during the war, as far as it appears upon its books; but before a correct judgment can be formed as to what the town actually did in the great struggle for existence that the country carried on during the four years from 1861 to 1865, it will be necessary to go somewhat more into detail, and to ascertain more nearly the number of men sent into the field and what became of them. It is well known that the town answered all of the calls made upon it, but what was their measure? As before noticed, there were enlisted four full companies; these were sent into the service and performed all the duties required of them, which in many instances were neither few nor light; besides these, enlistments were made for all the various branches of the service, infantry, artillery and cavalry, in more than fifty different organizations, as well as many in the navy. The whole number actually contributed by the town probably will never be accurately known, but upon its records are the names of nearly eight hundred; without question enough have been omitted to carry the total above that number, or nearly one in ten of its population.

Of these, ninety-eight have their names upon the soldiers' monument as having been killed in battle or died in the service. Beside these, and this list is by no means complete, more than a hundred are reported as wounded, and nearly forty taken prisoners, many of whom died in rebel prisons. And of the whole number, only eight, less than one in a hundred, are reported as deserters, and some of these returned to their regiments. This certainly is an honorable record and one of which the town may well be proud; and when the history of Weymouth in the Rebellion is written,

which will some day be a fact, it will be made sure that this town is entitled to a high place among the thousands that contributed cheerfully and liberally towards the accomplishment of the same noble purpose.

FINAL ATTEMPT TO DIVIDE THE TOWN. — Several attempts were made to revive the question of a division of the town, and March 19, 1866, a vote was actually passed to do this (two hundred and sixty-nine to two hundred and thirty-nine) upon the northerly line of the fifth and sixth school districts, and a committee of one appointed from each district to carry the vote into effect; but the matter appears to have been dropped, to be again called up March 4, 1878, when the selectmen and three from each ward, twenty in all, were constituted a committee to take the whole matter into consideration and report. This report was made at the next annual meeting, held March 3, 1879, and was unanimous that it was inexpedient to divide the town at that time, and the report was accepted.¹

¹ The town of Weymouth is divided into four principal villages: Weymouth, or the "Landing," as it is called, at the head of tide-water on Fore River, South Weymouth, East Weymouth, and North Weymouth, or "Old Spain," a name by which it has gone from time immemorial, and whose origin cannot now be traced, besides several smaller villages, as Lovell's Corner, between East and South Weymouth, and the Old North, central between the Landing, East Weymouth and Old Spain. The larger villages are upon most points separated from each other by wide tracts of unsettled territory, and are governed largely by local interests and influences. Hence there has been from the first a great deal of friction in the management of the town's business, amounting often to almost open quarrel. This has been conspicuously the case in the parish and school matters, and the result has been the various attempts to divide the town. This want of harmony, growing out of its local divisions, has also impaired largely the influence of the town, which, from its population, wealth and business, should be one of the most important in the State. These remarks are intended to explain much of the action that appears upon the records which would otherwise be difficult to understand.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT. — After various votes and appropriations, a soldiers' monument was erected upon Burying Hill, in the old North Cemetery, upon the easterly side of the highway, consisting of a plain granite obelisk, suitably commemorating the names and services of those who perished in the Rebellion in defence of their country, and was dedicated in 1868.¹

On the 21st of March, 1870, it was voted to divide the town into five wards, for convenience in carrying on the necessary public business. This was accordingly done, and it remains thus to the present day. In 1871, March 6, the first appropriation was made for the celebration of Memorial Day, and the vote has been annually repeated ever since.

THE TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY. — At the annual meeting held March 2, 1874, a committee was chosen to make arrangements to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town, and the same committee was also authorized to engage some one to prepare and publish a history of the town. The first vote was carried into effect on the 4th of July of that year, by a public meeting upon King Oak Hill, with appropriate services, among which was an historical address by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Esq., whose great-grandmother, Abigail Smith, wife of John Adams, second President of the United States, inferior to none of the honorable women mentioned in the national history, was born and reared within a short distance of the spot where the address was delivered. The occasion was one of great interest, being the second of the kind held in Massachusetts, and was celebrated with

¹ For a full description of this monument and of the services at its dedication, see the *Weymouth Gazette* and *New England Genealogical Register* of corresponding dates.

much enthusiasm by a large number of the citizens of this and other towns, who were cordially invited to the entertainment.¹

WATER QUESTION.—The last important business found upon the town records is upon the question of supplying the town with water from Great Pond. Many and urgent had been the calls demanding this or some other means by which the inhabitants and the rapidly growing necessities of the town should be furnished with an ample supply of water. Efforts were put forward to that end, and a charter was obtained from the Legislature of 1882-3, of sufficient powers to cover the undertaking. On the 18th of September, 1883, a town meeting was called, at which it was voted, by a large majority, to accept the Water Act, and on the 25th of the same month a board of water commissioners was chosen, and instructed to cause to be made thorough surveys and estimates of all work and costs proposed by the Act, and to make a report of the same at a special meeting to be called for the purpose. This, one of the most important enterprises ever undertaken by the town, has not reached its present stage without violent opposition. The unfortunate situation of the town in respect to its various villages, with their often conflicting interests, and the jealousies occasioned thereby, has shown itself in this matter, as in nearly every important movement that has ever been proposed, and its success, however much it may be desired, is not yet assured. (The final action assuring it has since been taken, and the work is in progress.)

¹This was probably the most interesting gathering ever held in the town, and was participated in by the citizens generally, resident and non-resident, and was also attended by many invited guests from other places. The proceedings were published in full, by the town, with the address of Mr. Adams, and is one of the most important additions to its historical material yet presented to the public.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. — Until quite recently the town, officially, had made no attempt to afford its citizens protection against fire. What had been done was the work of volunteer companies, or of fire districts in which the town government had no part. A half-century or more ago a small hand-engine, called the "Aquarius," manned by a company of volunteers, was located at Weymouth Landing, which was for many years the only protection against fire, other than the primitive hand and bucket arrangement. Some twenty years later several fire districts were erected in town, and hand-engines provided for them. At that time the town attempted some action in the same direction, and went so far as to choose a committee to purchase four engines and the necessary apparatus to go with them, for the four principal villages. This was April 29, 1844; but on the following May 7 this vote was rescinded, and the matter remained in its previous condition until March 5, 1877, when a committee of three from each ward was chosen to organize a "fire department." In accordance with the report of this committee, the town, on the 15th of May, voted to purchase three fire-engines, hose-carriages, etc., two hook-and-ladder trucks and fifteen hundred feet of hose; also to build three engine-houses and construct five reservoirs, appropriating \$18,000 therefor. On the 30th of January, 1878, a vote was passed making a further appropriation of \$1,100 for another hand-engine. On May 2, \$2,000 was voted for an engine and hose-carriage. In March, 1880, a steam fire-engine was purchased for Ward III., at a cost of \$3,200, and in 1883, \$4,200 was appropriated for a steamer for Ward II. Thus it will be seen that the town has made a beginning in this important matter, which only needs to be supplemented by the introduction of water from Great Pond, as proposed by recent votes, or from some other source, to afford really effective protection.

GROWTH OF THE TOWN. — It may be of interest to note the gradual growth of the town expenses from the beginning, when almost every separate item was voted upon in open town meeting and there were almost no general appropriations, until the present time, when the annual expenditure of the town is not far from \$100,000. On May 23, 1751, is noted the first general appropriation for the poor, amounting to £20. The highways were provided for by personal labor, and it was not until after the year 1800 that anything like regular, stated appropriations were made. Beginning with the year 1820, the average sums appropriated for expenses, other than schools and highways, were for the ten years from 1820 to 1830, about \$1,400; for the succeeding decade, from 1830 to 1840, about \$2,000; from 1840 to 1850, about \$4,000, an increase of one hundred per cent; from 1850 to 1860, about \$7,000; from 1860 to 1870, about \$15,000; and from 1870 to 1880, about \$25,000, an increase in half a century of nearly eighteen hundred per cent, while the increase of population was but little more than four hundred per cent.

The expenditure for schools, aside from the buildings, beginning at about \$100, had risen in the year 1800 to about \$500. From 1800 to 1810, the yearly average was about \$700; from 1810 to 1820, about \$1,000; from 1820 to 1830, about \$1,000 to \$1,200 (in 1821 there were 895 children of school age); from 1830 to 1840, from \$1,200 to \$2,000; from 1840 to 1850, from \$2,500 to \$3,500 (in 1842 there were 1,099 children of school age); from 1850 to 1860, from \$3,500 to \$7,000; from 1860 to 1870, from \$8,500 to \$15,000; from 1870 to 1880, from \$20,000 to \$26,000, an increase since 1821 of 2,500 per cent, while the number of school children had increased but about 125 per cent (the census of 1880 showing 2,025 children of school age).

The increase of population for the first century and a half was very small indeed, the estimate for 1643 being about 1,000. The next estimate is from the Egerton manuscript in the British Museum, and dates about 1675, in which the number of houses set down for Weymouth, in round numbers, is 250; allowing five to a house, this would give a population of 1,250. In 1750 the estimate was 1,200. A census in 1765 showed 1,258, while that of 1776 indicated 1,471, and in 1790 this had declined to 1,469. In 1800 quite a gain was shown in a total of 1,803. The following ten years there was an increase of but 86, while in 1820 the number had increased to 2,407. From this time the gain was rapid, the census of 1830 giving a population of 2,837, while that of 1840 was 3,738, and that of 1850 stood at 5,369. The succeeding ten years showed an increase of over forty per cent, giving a total of 7,742. In 1870 the population was 9,010, and in 1880, 10,570, a gain in the present century of almost five hundred per cent.

The appraised value of the real property was in 1853, \$1,138,999; and of the personal, \$619,483: a total of \$1,758,482. In 1875 the real estate was valued at \$3,863,523; and the personal, \$2,107,711: a total of \$5,971,234. This was the last State valuation.

These statistics show, in a comparative degree, the wonderful development of the town in material resources, and also its rapid progress in mechanical pursuits, while the indications are not wanting that promise a long continuance of its prosperity.

CHAPTER V.

Ecclesiastical History — Congregational Churches — The First Church.

THE FIRST CHURCH. — There is no record of the organization of this church. It is simply recognized by its name at the earliest mention as an established institution well known to contemporaneous writers. It has already been stated that with the Gorges Company in 1623 came Rev. William Morrell, a clergyman of good reputation in the Church of England, of culture and learning; that he remained in the plantation for perhaps a year and a half, and then gave up his charge, returning to England by way of Plymouth. He was an amiable gentleman of refinement and remarkable discretion, well suited to have the charge of an English parish, but scarcely adapted to the needs of a New England settlement at that day. Mr. Morrell brought with him a commission from the Ecclesiastical Court in England to exercise a kind of superintendency over the churches already existing or which might be established here. This commission was to empower him with authority over all churches in the colony, and as "all" meant only Plymouth, over which he was hardly in a position to claim jurisdiction, he obeyed the dictates of his good sense and refrained from any attempt to exercise his authority.

The conditions under which the settlement at Weymouth was made rendered it unnecessary to organize a parish, for it already existed as a matter of fact, and the church was a branch of the Church of England in this remote corner of its kingdom; and evidently to the

care of his parish Mr. Morrell devoted himself so long as he remained. The religious element does not seem to have been predominant in this settlement, and the surroundings and influences being such as to give but little promise of future benefit, Mr. Morrell returned to his own country, leaving the remnant of his flock to the mercy of circumstances. In the following year, 1624, according to "Prince's Annals," which, from the facilities in the hands of the compiler, seems fairly conclusive, there came in another company, to join the planters at Wessagusset, from Weymouth, England. These were probably a mixed party, with the independent element predominant, since it is stated that they brought with them a non-conformist minister by the name of Barnard, who remained with them until his death. Nothing more is known of him or of his administration over this people. There was no need to organize a church, since one after the Episcopal form already existed. It simply changed its "rector" for a "minister." There was no need even to throw off the authority of the bishop, since there was no officer of that order to claim the rule, and thus for a dozen years affairs remained, the continual influx of planters of various religious ideas preventing, probably, any very decided opinions from becoming predominant.

There was unquestionably some kind of a house of worship erected, probably a rude, temporary structure, corresponding to the dwellings of the people. No mention, however, is made of this, which in a few years was replaced by a more convenient and substantial building erected upon Burying Hill.

In the summer of 1635 a large addition was made to the little settlement by the arrival of a company of about a hundred people, under the leadership of Rev. Joseph Hull, sailing from Weymouth, Eng., but gathered from the county of Somerset and the neighbor-

hood. Mr. Hull came in the interest of the Episcopacy, being a graduate of Oxford of 1612, and as recently as 1632, rector of Northleigh, Devon; but finding that the condition of the plantation was such as hardly to justify an attempt to establish the Episcopal form of worship in the immediate vicinity of so many dissenters, and probably with a leaning in the latter direction himself, he fell in with the current and became a moderate dissenter. There having been no minister here since the death of Mr. Barnard, the situation seemed favorable for the selection of Mr. Hull to fill that office, and he undoubtedly preached here for a time as minister of the church, but other elements were at work which soon developed themselves as an opposition. There were remnants of the Gorges Company still favoring their old order, while there were many new-comers from Dorchester, Boston and other places, who favored the Puritans and the authority of Gov. Winthrop. These latter seem to have been a strong party, and were evidently dissatisfied with Mr. Hull, for they soon gave a call to Mr. Thomas Jenner, of Roxbury, who, in the early part of 1636, came into the settlement and became its minister, while Mr. Hull seems to have removed temporarily to Hingham.

There does not appear to have been the utmost harmony among the inhabitants, for in the following year a council of the elders was called to "reconcile the difference between Mr. Jenner and his people," and the difficulty was so serious that the governor and his council were compelled to step in and arrange matters. This trouble offered a favorable opportunity for a third party to throw itself into the breach in the hope of becoming possessors of the field. These, in 1637, gave an invitation to Rev. Robert Lenthal to become their minister. Mr. Lenthal had recently come from England, where many of the Weymouth people had been under

his ministry; hence the invitation, which he did not hesitate to accept. He, also, remained here for several years, but was in constant trouble and difficulty, and in 1639 was tried for heresy before a council held in Dorchester, but the result was unsatisfactory, as it settled nothing. An attempt seems to have been made at this time to form another church, the difficulty was so great, but without success.

The Weymouth Church, then, in 1638-9, found itself in this position. Mr. Hull claimed to be the minister, and occasionally exercised the office, with a strong body of adherents. Mr. Jenner still remained, with the official favor to sustain him; while Mr. Lenthal preached as circumstances would permit, and had a large following. This condition of things in a village no larger than Weymouth of that date could not be supported, and in the latter year, 1639, Rev. Samuel Newman, a graduate of Oxford of 1620, and a man of excellent reputation, was invited to come in as a harmonizer. How this was to be effected does not now appear; nevertheless he came, and there was displayed the extraordinary phenomenon, for those days, of four ministers of the same denomination contending for a single pulpit in one small community. This, however, did not continue, for Mr. Hull and Mr. Lenthal retired in 1639, and Mr. Jenner in 1640, leaving Mr. Newman in possession; but the conflicting elements were too many and discordant for his peaceable nature, and after a ministry of about four years he, with a large body of his friends, removed to Rehoboth, leaving the church without a pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Thacher, who was settled Jan. 2, 1644, and remained pastor of the church for twenty years, when he removed to Boston, and was afterwards installed as the first pastor of the Third Church (Old South). He was the first minister ordained in Weymouth, all of his predeces-

sors having received their ordination in England. He had an excellent reputation' as a preacher, and was also an able physician, a man of talent and education. Under his ministrations the people, by whom he was beloved and revered, enjoyed a long period of rest and prosperity, very pleasant after the vexations of the previous years.

During the pastorate of Mr. Thacher the old meeting-house, which stood upon Burying Hill, on the westerly side of the present highway, and nearly opposite the site of the soldiers' monument, had become so much in need of repairs that the townsmen, Dec. 14, 1652, were directed "to do what was necessary to make it more comfortable, and prevent any further decay." In the early days of the town, until it was divided in 1723 into two precincts, it constituted one precinct, and all parish business was transacted in town meeting. The minister was hired and his maintenance provided by the town; and as it possessed at this time no parsonage, the minister provided his own dwelling, which, upon his leaving, was purchased by the town and sold to his successor, with the condition that should he leave or die without children, the town should have the privilege of buying the property.

Mr. Thacher was followed in the ministry by Rev. Samuel Torrey, who was ordained Feb. 14, 1665. Rev. Emerson Davis says he preached there from 1656, as colleague of Mr. Thacher. He was certainly there Nov. 28, 1664. Mr. Torrey was son of Capt. William Torrey, born in England in 1632; educated at Harvard College, but owing to an extension of the course of study for a year he, with some of his associates, became dissatisfied and left the institution without graduation. He remained pastor of the church in Weymouth until his death, April 21, 1707, a period of over forty-two years. He was a man of great and acknowl-

edged ability, of excellent reputation as a preacher, and in 1684 was chosen president of Harvard College, which position he declined. Three times he preached the election sermon,—an honor never before conferred.

In 1667 the meeting-house was again repaired, and a bell procured and hung. Up to the year 1671, although there is much upon the records concerning the minister's rates and providing for his maintenance, there is no amount stated for his salary. This year the matter was thoroughly discussed, and arrangements were made to pay Mr. Torrey fifty pounds per year, and five members of the precinct became bound for its payment, ten pounds per man. This was to be paid in money, or its equivalent of eighty pounds in current pay. In 1673 ten pounds in wood (twenty cords) was added, and in 1680 his salary was increased ten pounds. In 1682 the meeting-house had become so old and decayed that the town voted to pull it down, and a new one was erected upon land bought of Capt. John Holbrook, the site of the present meeting-house. This house was forty-five feet by forty, and twenty feet between joints, with four gable-ends, costing in all two hundred and eighty pounds. In 1697–8 the town voted an addition of twelve pounds to the minister's salary.

After the death of Mr. Torrey a call was given to Mr. Peter Thacher of Boston, a grandson of Rev. Thomas Thacher, the former minister, at a salary of seventy pounds and a "convenient settlement." It was a custom of those days to grant the minister upon his settlement a certain sum to pay his expense of removal or "setting up housekeeping," equal usually to one or more years' salary. This did not appear to be quite satisfactory, and the sum was increased ten pounds, with his firewood added. This call was accepted, and Mr. Thacher was ordained Nov. 26, 1707. He was a popular preacher, and very highly esteemed by his

people, among whom he lived in great harmony until 1718, when a prospect of a call to Boston introduced a disturbing element, in consequence of which he was dismissed, and afterwards settled, as colleague of Rev. Mr. Webb, over the North Church, Boston. He was a graduate of Harvard of 1696. His manner of leaving Weymouth was very unsatisfactory, and the cause of much ill-feeling on that account. During the ministry of Mr. Thacher the town purchased a parsonage for the minister of Zachariah Bicknell, which has been a permanent establishment in the parish since that time.

On March 27, 1719, the town concurred with the church in a call given Feb. 26 to Mr. Thomas Paine, of Barnstable, to be their minister upon a salary of ninety pounds and the use of the parsonage. He was ordained Aug. 19, 1719. He remained the pastor until April 15, 1734, when he was dismissed. It was during his ministry, in 1723, that the south part of the town was set off as the Second Precinct. This withdrew a large part of the population and property, so that it was with great difficulty that the parish expenses were met, and in consequence much trouble arose with Mr. Paine during the later years of his service, which was eventually the cause of his leaving. For several years his family had resided in Boston, while he performed his official duties in Weymouth. Mr. Paine graduated at Harvard in 1717, and was, in point of ability and acquirements, the equal of any of his predecessors, with the possible exception of Mr. Torrey. He was of a kind and amiable disposition, and won the affection of his people to a remarkable degree, and had it not been for the unfortunate pecuniary condition of the parish there would have been no occasion for his leaving.

In August, 1634, after the dismissal of Mr. Paine, a call was extended to Mr. William Smith, of Charles-

town, to become the minister, at a salary of one hundred and sixty pounds and three hundred pounds settlement, the latter to be paid one hundred pounds annually for three years, all in bills of credit. This invitation was accepted, and on the first Wednesday of December he was ordained as pastor of the First Church and Parish in Weymouth, which office he retained until his death, Sept. 17, 1783, in his seventy-seventh year. He was a graduate of Harvard of 1725. The following epitaph upon his gravestone gives, probably, a correct estimate of his character: "As a Divine he was eminent As a Preacher of the Gospel eloquent and devotional in life he exhibited the Virtues of the Religion which he had taught in Death felt its Supports and closed a long and useful life with hopes full of immortality." Prepossessing and conciliatory, he soon became a favorite, especially among the young. He was lively and animated as a speaker, and through his long ministry of nearly forty-nine years—the longest on the record of the church—he was highly esteemed and beloved. He, however, is best known as the father of three daughters, who married three men, all of whom became eminent. Hon. Richard Cranch married Mary, the eldest; Abigail became the wife of John Adams, the second President of the United States, and was the mother of John Quincy Adams, the sixth President; the third daughter, Elizabeth, married Rev. John Shaw, of Haverhill, a man of standing and reputation.

He was minister through the Revolutionary war, with its stirring scenes, and died just as the day of peace was dawning upon the land. The difficulties of the times, with a divided town and a fluctuating currency, made it often hard to raise the amount necessary for his support, and the records are largely filled with endeavors to arrange this matter. At the commencement of his ministry, in its second year, he had a long

and severe sickness, which disabled him from service for the time; and later on, in 1769 and 1770, he was again disabled by the same cause, and for several months his pulpit was supplied by James Blake, A.B., of Dorchester, a graduate of Harvard, of 1769, a young man of rare excellence and promise, who came to Weymouth to teach school, and after a little time, supplied the pulpit during the illness of Mr. Smith, in which position he died, Nov. 17, 1771, within a month of his twenty-first birthday. A volume of his sermons was afterwards published.

On the 23d of April, 1751, a great disaster befell the parish in the loss of its meeting-house by fire. The loss was a severe and heavy one for the people at that time, especially as the parish was passing through the most fatal epidemic that has ever been known in the history of the town, one in ten of the population perishing with the terrible "throat distemper," among others Major Adam Cushing, the foremost man of his day in town and in the parish. They were not discouraged, however, but set to work with energy and determination; and within a year a new house was ready for use, which was occupied by the parish eighty years. It was with the commencement of Mr. Smith's ministry that the earliest records now in possession of the church had their beginning, and these are exceedingly meagre, other than the noting of statistics, admissions to the church and baptisms, with a few marriages and deaths.

After the death of Mr. Smith there was a vacancy in the ministry for more than four and one half years, when from various causes they were unable to obtain a pastor. Rev. Huntingdon Porter preached for a time in the year after Mr. Smith's decease. On the 24th of May, 1784, the parish voted a call to Mr. Samuel Shuttlesworth, of Dedham, in which the church concurred,

but after supplying the pulpit until Aug. 1, he declined the position. On the 22d of November the parish voted unanimously to invite Mr. Asa Packard, of Bridgewater, to become their minister, but he also declined.

Ever since the division of the town into two precincts, there had been trouble between them concerning the parsonage property, which culminated in a suit, in 1785, by the South Parish for claimed rights, which were denied by the North. The issue of the contest was in favor of the latter. During the summer and fall of that year, Rev. Mr. Judson supplied the pulpit; but on the 16th of January of the following year (1786), the parish made choice of Mr. Israel Evans to fill the vacancy in the pastorate. This invitation he accepted under date of 24th of March; but some unfortunate reports reaching his ear before settlement, he felt obliged to decline, which he did in a letter dated 26th of September. Soon after this Mr. Jacob Norton was hired to preach, and on the 12th of March, 1787, the committee was instructed to engage him for a further time. His ministrations proved so acceptable, that on the 9th of April it was voted to give him a call, at a salary of ninety pounds per year, his firewood and two hundred pounds settlement, fifty pounds per year for four years (the latter instead of parsonage, which had been first voted). Mr. Norton accepted the call, and was ordained 10th of October, 1787. He was a graduate of Harvard, of 1785 or 1786, a man of strong mental powers, with thorough intellectual training, and a keen controversialist. He excelled as a classical scholar, and had a high reputation as a Hebraist. During his ministry he was frequently engaged in theological discussions, which he sustained with great learning and ability. He was, however, changeable in his religious belief, particularly during the later years

of his ministry, which was the cause of great trouble in the church and parish, and eventually led to a dissolution of the pastoral relation, which took place 10th of July, 1824, after a service of nearly thirty-seven years. He was a man of irreproachable character, and highly esteemed for his amiable qualities.

On the 23d of August, 1824, a hearty call was extended to Rev. Josiah Bent, Jr., of Milton, by the parish to become its pastor, at a salary of six hundred dollars and his firewood. This call he accepted, and he was ordained, Oct. 13, 1824, to the pastorate of the First Church of Weymouth, which position he held until Oct. 10, 1833. His ministry was a very successful one, one hundred and twenty-nine persons having united with the church during the nine years. While Mr. Bent was the pastor of the church, the meeting-house, having become old and out of repair, was taken down in 1832, and a new one erected upon the same spot, which, with some important changes, has been occupied by the parish until the present time. This is the third meeting-house built upon this spot. Mr. Bent was a graduate of Harvard, of 1822, a man of deep piety, in excellent standing among his associates, and holding a warm place in the affections of his people.

After the dismissal of Mr. Bent, Mr. John C. Phillips, of Boston, was employed to preach during the month of November, 1833, which he did with such effect that a unanimous call was given him by parish and church, at a salary of seven hundred dollars per year, which he promptly accepted, and was ordained on the 18th of December, 1833. He remained pastor until Nov. 13, 1837, a ministry of a little over four years, the shortest in the history of the church since the settlement of Rev. Samuel Newman, about two hundred years before. Mr. Phillips was a graduate of Harvard, of 1826, and of Andover Theological Seminary. He also com-

pleted a full course of legal study with Hon. Samuel Hubbard, Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He was a fine scholar, a strong thinker and a close reasoner. His rare social powers made him a general favorite, and it was with deep regret to his many friends that circumstances compelled him to ask his dismissal.

The interval was very short after Mr. Phillips left until the call to Rev. Joshua Emery, Jr., of Fitchburg, Jan. 2, 1838, at a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum. He accepted the invitation, and was installed on the 25th of the same month. This is the first installation unaccompanied by ordination in the history of the church for two hundred years. His pastorate extended until April 1, 1873, a period of over thirty-five years, when he was dismissed at his own request, feeling with the advance of years that the burden of the parish was too great for his strength. His ministry was a long and successful one, during which one hundred and eighty-five were admitted to the church. He was a forcible and energetic speaker, especially gifted in prayer, and the estimation in which he was held by his people may be measured by the length of his pastorate. He was also a valuable citizen, being strongly interested in education, for many years the chairman of the school committee, performing at times nearly the whole duties of the board. At the beginning of his service the parish built a new parsonage house, that now used for the purpose, upon the site of the old house, some parts of which had stood there for one hundred and fifty years. During many years the social meetings of the church had been held in the hall of the schoolhouse, opposite the meeting-house, for want of a chapel or vestry, a need that was greatly felt, and which was provided for in 1856 by the erection of a neat and commodious chapel by the church, and attached to

the rear of the meeting-house, with which it communicated.

On the 28th July, 1873, the parish concurred in the unanimous call of the church to Rev. F. P. Chapin as pastor, at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars, and the use of the parsonage. This call was accepted, and Mr. Chapin was accordingly installed, and remains in the pastoral office at the present time. An important event in the history of the parish took place in 1875, when it fell heir to a legacy of ten thousand dollars, for the "support and maintaining of the present religious doctrines of the parish," by the will of Mr. Joseph Loud, lately deceased, who for many years was an active member of the church and parish, and who thus gave substantial evidence of his good-will.

This ancient church has suffered greatly from circumstances beyond its control: first, in the establishment of the Second Church, in 1723, its hundredth birth-year, whereby a large number of its active supporters were withdrawn; and again, in 1811, upon the formation of the Union Church of Weymouth and Braintree, a large part of whose members came from this church; still later, in 1822, its membership was once more greatly depleted by the withdrawal of many to form a Methodist Church in East Weymouth; and last, in 1852, the most serious loss of all, in the removal of fifty-one members to form the Pilgrim Church in Old Spain. Thus the mother has been exhausting her resources and impoverishing herself in the establishment of a family of vigorous and prosperous children; but it has been at a serious cost to her, since the removal of so many members, and the decline of business in the village near, have reduced it from the one only church in the town to the smallest of six of the same fellowship. Yet she still keeps on her way and bravely sustains the burden that is thus cast upon her, doing her work with diligence and fidelity.

CHAPTER VI.

Congregational Churches (continued): Second Church, Union Church of Weymouth and Braintree, Union Church of South Weymouth, Church at East Weymouth, Pilgrim Church—Methodist Episcopal: Church at East Weymouth, Church at Lovell's Corner—Universalist: First Church, Second Church, Third Church—Baptist: First Church—Roman Catholic: Parish of St. Francis Xavier, Parish of the Immaculate Conception, Parish of the Sacred Heart, Parish of St. Jerome—Protestant Episcopal: Trinity Parish.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND PARISH IN SOUTH WEYMOUTH.¹—The causes that led to the separation of the town into two precincts, and the formation of the Second Church, have been already alluded to. The long distance and poor roads, with other causes of dissatisfaction, gave rise to the determination of the dwellers at the South to separate; while the opposition, steady and persistent, on the part of the old parish and church, served only to solidify the determination, which resulted, in 1723, in an act of the Legislature establishing the Second Precinct, and on the 21st of June the parish met and organized. On the 15th of July a call was given to Mr. James Bayley to settle with them, at a salary of seventy-six pounds, and a settlement of one hundred and thirty pounds. A church, however, was not formed until the following 18th of September. A meeting-house had already been erected, and Mr. Bayley had been preaching there probably for a year or more. He accepted the call, and was ordained Sept. 26, 1723, as pastor over this people,

¹The facts relative to this church and society have been largely furnished by Rev. George F. Stanton, the present pastor.

and remained such until his death, Aug. 22, 1766, a period of forty-three years. He was a native of Roxbury, a graduate of Harvard, of 1719, and served his first and only pastorate in Weymouth. During his extended ministry there were added to the church in all two hundred and seven persons. He seems to have been much beloved by his people, and was held in estimation by the neighboring parishes.

On the 15th of January, 1767, after the death of Mr. Bayley, Mr. Ephraim Briggs received a call from the parish, in concurrence with the church, to become their minister, but with so strong opposition that he declined. Through that season the pulpit was supplied by five different ministers, each preaching several Sabbaths in succession; and in March, 1768, a call was given to a Mr. Fuller, which was declined; after which Mr. Simeon Williams, of Raynham, preached for several months, and then received a call, which he accepted, and was ordained Oct. 26, 1768. Here he remained until May 31, 1819, the date of his death. He was born in Easton, and was a graduate of New Jersey College, of 1765. His ministry extended over a period of more than fifty-one years, the longest ever recorded in the town. In 1784 and 1785, the old meeting-house was torn down, and a new one erected.

Upon the repeated request of Mr. Williams for a junior pastor, the church, on Dec. 14, 1818, called Mr. William Tyler to that position, and on the 24th of February following he was ordained; but the death of Mr. Williams, so soon after, left him sole pastor. Mr. Tyler remained as pastor of this people until Oct. 17, 1831, when he was dismissed, at his own request, after a ministry of nearly thirteen years. For more than a year the church was without a pastor; and on Nov. 8, 1832, a call was extended to Rev. Charles I. Warren, who accepted the invitation, and was installed Jan 1, 1833; but, after a

brief pastorate of little more than a year and a half, he was dismissed Aug. 13, 1834, at his own urgent request, and much to the regret of his people. It was four years after this before the office was again filled, and this period was one of great trouble that nearly proved fatal to the church. The difficulty was so serious that on account of religious differences the church seceded from the parish, worshipping in a hall, and a new society, the Edwards Society, was organized. The breach, however, was healed in 1837, and the church and parish united in the old meeting-house, although an unsuccessful attempt had been made to form another church. During the separation, a call had been extended to Rev. Joshua Emery, Jr., which he declined. In 1836, the society gave Rev. Mr. Biscoe a call, which he also declined. In August, 1838, after the reunion of the church and society, Rev. Wales Lewis received a call, which he accepted, and was installed on the 12th of September. During his ministry there was serious trouble, which increased to such a degree as in the end to cause his dismissal, which took place in June, 1847, after a pastorate of about nine years. During the troubles in the pastorate of Mr. Lewis, in 1842, and as a consequence of them, a strong party drew off and formed the Union Church and Society, which became a permanent organization.

After the dismissal of Mr. Lewis, Rev. Joshua Leavett preached for a time, and an effort was made to give him a call, but without success. There was felt very great discouragement as to their future prospects, which gave way to a feeling of hope when Rev. James P. Terry accepted their call, and was installed July 6, 1848. Matters at once began to assume a more cheering aspect, so much so that in the year of his settlement the present parsonage house was built for the benefit of the parish; and about five years later, in 1853, the

present meeting-house was erected, at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars, and the church and society stood once more upon firm ground. In February, 1868, Mr. Terry's health gave way, and he was obliged to suspend his ministrations. He was granted leave of absence for six months, during which time the people worshipped with the Union Church, under Rev. S. H. Hayes. In March of the following year, 1869, finding that his health did not improve, Mr. Terry felt obliged to ask to be relieved from his pastoral relation, and his request was reluctantly granted.

About the same time a plan for a union of the two societies and churches was arranged, and an agreement made to adopt it, but it failed to be carried into execution. Rev. Dr. Labaree preached for about a year and a half, when the present pastor, Rev. George F. Stanton, began his work here. He received a call to settle with this people, which he accepted, and was installed 27th October, 1870; and it was in the third year of his ministry that the church and society celebrated their one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, with appropriate services, amid much rejoicing. The church is yet strong and vigorous, notwithstanding the years it has survived and the struggles it has encountered, and bids fair to live far into the future.

THE UNION RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF WEYMOUTH AND BRAINTREE.¹—This society and the church connected with it, although its meeting-house is located a few rods over the line in Braintree, is comprised so largely of Weymouth people that it fairly deserves a place in this record. Its members were drawn mainly from the first churches of Weymouth and Braintree, who, on account

¹ The sketch of the Union Church of Weymouth and Braintree is compiled mainly from the records of the church and society.

of the considerable distance of those two meeting-houses and the increasing importance of the village of Weymouth Landing, coming from a rapid influx of population and the commencement of business enterprises, desired better accommodations for religious services. The society was formed March 13, 1810, and the Hollis Street Church, Boston, then about to be taken down, was purchased, its material removed by vessel to its present location in East Braintree, where it was rebuilt, and with many alterations, remains still as the house of worship of the people. The society was incorporated 21st February, 1811, and a church organized Aug. 14 of the same year. A call was at once given to Mr. John Frost, who declined it. In the following November, Mr. Daniel A. Clark was invited to a settlement. He accepted the invitation, and was ordained on the following 31st of December. After a short pastorate (less than two years), owing to the disaffection of a few members of the church and congregation, and a difficulty in raising his salary, Mr. Clark resigned, and was dismissed 20th October, 1813. After a year or more of financial distress, during which the pulpit was supplied from Sabbath to Sabbath, in January, 1815, Mr. Jonas Perkins, of Bridgewater, was hired for three months, and before that time had expired he was given a call, which was accepted, and he was ordained June 14 of that year. After a long and prosperous ministry of forty-six years, at the age of seventy, in accordance with long-expressed plans, he resigned his pastorate, and the connection was severed, 15th October, 1860. He remained in the village, taking an active interest in the affairs of his old church, until his death, which occurred June 26, 1874. After the resignation of Mr. Perkins, a call was extended to Rev. E. Porter Dyer, of Hingham, Sept. 28, 1860, which he declined. In the following December, Rev. Lysander

Dickerman, of Gloucester, was invited to the vacant pulpit, which invitation he accepted, and he was installed Jan. 17, 1861. After a very stormy pastorate of about six and a half years, during a part of which a bitter quarrel existed between the pastor and about half of the congregation, which in the end seriously threatened the very existence of the church and society, his official connection with them closed in July, 1867. The results of this quarrel were very disastrous, so that they had no pastor for about two years, when matters began to assume a better aspect, and April 1, 1868, Rev. A. A. Elsworth, of Milford, was hired to supply the pulpit, which he did very acceptably for about three years. After this time, affairs having been somewhat accommodated and extensive alterations made in the meeting-house, a hearty call was extended to Rev. Lucien H. Frary, of Middleton. This call was accepted, and Mr. Frary was installed April 13, 1875. He is now in the tenth year of his ministry, with a united people and a strong and prosperous society, that has, through his exertions, just relieved itself from a heavy debt incurred in the remodelling of the house, and which had seriously crippled it in its work.

UNION CHURCH AND SOCIETY OF SOUTH WEYMOUTH.¹—As before stated, the organization of this church and society grew out of the trouble in the Second Parish, from which the members of the new organization withdrew. The society was formed June 20, 1842, and the church Nov. 1 of the same year. The meetings were first held in Rogers' Hall, until a meeting-house could be erected, which was effected the same year. On the 3d of July, 1843, a call

¹The materials for this sketch were furnished by O. B. Bates, Esq. from the records of the church and society.

was extended to Rev. George Denham, which he accepted, and he was installed Nov. 1. This connection was held until May, 1847, when he was dismissed. On the following 17th of November, Rev. Willard M. Harding, having accepted a call, was installed, and continued his ministry until 1858, when he resigned, and was dismissed April 8 by a council which installed as his successor Rev. S. H. Hayes, who retained his position as pastor over that people until Nov. 17, 1870, when he asked and received his dismissal. From February, 1871, to September, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Henry E. Cooley. During the years 1870 and 1871 a new meeting-house was erected at a cost of forty thousand dollars, and a parsonage at a cost of four thousand dollars. A call was extended to Rev. James McLean, which he accepted, and was installed Feb. 27, 1872. He was dismissed May 29, 1876. Rev. George N. Marden followed him as acting pastor, from February, 1877, to August, 1881. On the 1st of September of the latter year, a call was extended to Rev. William H. Bolster, which he accepted, and was installed April 12, 1882. He is the present pastor.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF EAST WEYMOUTH.¹ — This church was formed from a division in the Methodist Episcopal Church, a majority of the society remaining and forming a new church, called the First Evangelical Methodist Church, the minority retaining the old organization and building a new house of worship. The church was formed March 4, 1843, with ten members. In 1860, Feb. 25, it changed from the Methodist to the Congregational form, and

¹ The data from which this sketch is compiled were gathered from the records by Charles B. Cushing, Esq.

joined the Norfolk Conference of that denomination. It is now, numerically, the strongest church of that order in the town. It has been obliged to enlarge its meeting-house, to accommodate the increased call for sittings. Its congregation is an enterprising and prosperous one, and its list of pastors, notwithstanding its comparatively recent date, is altogether too long to be here enumerated. It has also a large Sabbath school connected with it. When the old society divided, the meeting-house was sold and torn down, and a new one erected upon the same spot, which remains to-day, with the enlargement above mentioned.

THE PILGRIM CHURCH AND SOCIETY OF NORTH WEYMOUTH.¹ — The growing necessities of the prosperous village of Old Spain were the cause of the movement that resulted in these organizations. The society was formed May 14, 1851, and a meeting-house erected the same year. The church was organized March 11, 1852. In May of the same year, Rev. Calvin Terry was called to be the first pastor. He accepted the call, and was installed May 18, 1852. This connection was a very unfortunate one, on account of long-continued and great dissensions with the pastor, who, after much trouble and difficulty, was dismissed Dec. 25, 1856. On Sept. 14, 1857, Rev. Charles E. Reed, of Taunton, was invited to the pastorate, but declined. In the spring of 1858, Rev. Samuel L. Rockwood accepted a call, and was installed March 12. His ministry continued until July 31, 1871, when he was dismissed, at his own request, on account of ill health. He was succeeded by Rev. Louis B. Voorhees, who was ordained Dec. 6, same year, and continued his ministry

¹ These materials were furnished by Herbert A. Newton, Esq., from the official files.

until his resignation was accepted, July 1, 1876. On the 23d of November following, Rev. George Dodson, having accepted a call, was installed, and remained pastor until Dec. 23, 1879, when ill health compelled him to resign the active duties of his office. Rev. A. H. Tyler commenced his services as acting pastor, May 17, 1880, and resigned in the spring of 1884. In 1881 a parsonage was built.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF EAST WEYMOUTH.¹—The first movement looking to the formation of a Methodist Church in East Weymouth was made in 1822. The trouble in the old North Church, consequent upon the changes in religious belief of Mr. Norton, the inconvenient distance from meeting, and the fact that a large portion of the people were gradually becoming restive under the severe Calvinistic creed then held by the two churches in town, induced a desire for more freedom in religious thought and belief. The first class was organized in 1823, and the new society erected its first meeting-house in 1825. The rapid growth of the parish necessitated an enlargement of this building, which was made in 1828. During the first ten years of its existence, not far from one hundred members were received from the North Parish. About this time trouble began to show itself, and the desire to be removed from the higher authority of the Methodist Episcopal government and return to the ancient freedom of the Congregational Church, caused a majority of the people to separate from the conference, and continue their organization as a Protestant Methodist Church. The minority, who preferred their original form, withdrew, and formed a new society, retaining the old name. They built their first meeting-

¹ Gathered from the records by John W. Bates, Esq.

house in 1844, and such was the increase, that they were obliged to enlarge the building in 1850. This house was destroyed by fire 13th December, 1851, and with its contents was a total loss. This was a heavy blow, from which, however, it soon rallied, and another house was erected in the following year, dedicated Oct. 12. This becoming too contracted for the growing necessities of the society, was enlarged in 1864. This building was also burned 23d February, 1870. Another and the present house of worship was erected on Broad Street the same year, and dedicated Dec. 23. It has free sittings. The church belongs to the New England Southern Conference. The society has also a fine parsonage, built in 1867. The present membership of the church is about two hundred and sixty. It has been from its organization an energetic church, and the centre of good influences. It has also a large and flourishing Sabbath school.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT LOVELL'S CORNER.¹—The initial steps towards the formation of this church were taken in the autumn of 1866, in recognition of a long-felt need of that growing and prosperous village, when Rev. D. W. Waldron, pastor of the Congregational Church at East Weymouth, began there on Sabbath afternoons a preaching service at five o'clock. This was continued as long as he remained pastor of the East Weymouth Church, and for about a year after. During the latter time, the neighboring ministers preached there in turn. After this a regular pulpit supply was obtained, until a Congregational Church was formed, on the last Thursday in October, 1872. Rev. Joseph C. Halliday, the first pastor, commenced his work there on the first Sabbath

¹ Materials furnished by Bradford Hawes, Esq.

of the following December, and held the position until July, 1877, nearly five years. From that time until November of the same year there was no regular minister. In that month Rev. Henry P. Haylett, a student of Boston University (Methodist Episcopal), was engaged. During his pastorate the church changed its denominational connection and united with the New Bedford Methodist Episcopal Conference in April, 1879, and in April, 1882, it was transferred to the New England Southern Conference of the same denomination, where it still remains. Mr. Haylett was succeeded May 1, 1880, by Rev. Charles H. Farnsworth, who in turn gave place, in the following year, to Rev. E. G. Babcock, the present pastor. A Sabbath school was gathered by the efforts of Rev. Mr. Waldron, in the spring of 1867, which has continued an active existence in connection with the work of the church ever since. This church has no meeting-house, but has held its services in a hall.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF WEYMOUTH.¹
—This society was organized at Weymouth Landing, July 21, 1836, in consequence of a desire on the part of many of the people of that village, then the largest in the town, for a wider privilege in the interpretation of the Bible than the belief of the Union Church would permit. Rev. Matthew Hale Smith was hired to preach once a fortnight in Wales' Hall. A movement was soon made towards the building of a meeting-house with such success that a house was finished at a cost of six thousand four hundred dollars, including land, bell and furniture, and was dedicated Sept. 13, 1839. Mr. Calvin Gardner preached on the next and three following Sabbaths. Rev. John S. Barry was the pastor

¹ Facts supplied by J. W. Armington, Esq.

from November, 1839, to April, 1841. He was succeeded at once by Rev. John M. Spear, who remained until April, 1845, when he closed his service, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Coffin until November of the same year, when Rev. Mr. Dennis supplied the pulpit. In 1846, Rev. Mr. Barry returned, and remained as minister until Jan. 1, 1850. He was then succeeded by Rev. Mr. Hemphill and others, for about two years, when Rev. D. P. Livermore was hired, and remained about two years. After him Rev. Mr. Davenport preached for a year, whose successor was Rev. Charles Mellen, who remained from April, 1855, to April, 1860, when the pulpit was supplied for a year and a half by Rev. D. T. Goddard. Following him there was no regular minister until April, 1864, when Rev. Miss Olympia Brown was engaged, and held the position until September, 1869. After an interval of two years, Rev. Benjamin H. Davis became pastor, and continued in that position from October, 1871, to April, 1873,—a year and a half. Rev. L. S. Crosley was the next pastor, beginning his service November, 1876, and closing March, 1878. After him came Rev. Anson Titus, Jr., who began his work November, 1878, and ended April, 1883, having charge also for the greater part of the time, first of the church in Old Spain, and then of that in South Weymouth. This society still worships in its original meeting-house, on Washington Street, and its present pastor, recently engaged, is Rev. B. F. Eaton, who has the charge also of the West Scituate Society.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF SOUTH WEYMOUTH.¹—The first services in the Universalist faith in South Weymouth were held in Columbian Hall, in 1835, during the trouble in the Second Congrega-

¹ Material furnished by H. H. Joy, Esq.

tional Church, when Rev. Sylvanus Cobb preached for a time. There was then no organization, the movement meeting with bitter opposition, and it was not until 1848 that an association was formed, known as the "Washington Corporation," out of which grew the Second Universalist Society. Rev. John Parker, the first regularly settled pastor, was installed in 1849, and remained in that service for six years. During his pastorate a chapel was erected, in 1850.

The next pastor, Rev. Elmer E. Hewitt, was installed on Sunday evening, July 8, 1855, and retained his position for more than fourteen years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Baker, who was installed in 1869. His term of service extended over a period of nine years, to 1878, since which time there have been several pastors, — Revs. E. A. Perry, Anson Titus, B. F. Bowles, the present pastor, and others.

THE THIRD UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF NORTH WEYMOUTH.¹ — This society was organized Nov. 19, 1853, and a Sabbath school gathered on the succeeding Fast Day. The first minister was Rev. R. L. Killam, of Scituate, who commenced April 1, 1855, preaching on alternate Sabbaths in Harmonial Hall. His term of service continued for three years. During the next year only evening services were held, conducted by different clergymen, after which Rev. E. H. Hawes, of Stoughton, supplied the pulpit on alternate Sabbaths for one year, beginning May 1, 1859, and Rev. R. L. Killam for the summer following.

During the ten succeeding years the services were conducted by clergymen of Weymouth and the neighboring towns. Rev. G. W. Skinner, of Quincy, was the next preacher, his work dating from April 1, 1871,

¹ Furnished by Thomas F. Cleverly, Esq.

and continuing one year, when he was followed by Rev. G. W. Whitney, of Quincy, who was pastor from April 1, 1872, to July 1, 1878. During his ministry a chapel was erected, which was dedicated Jan. 16, 1873, and a church of twenty-two members was formed June 28, 1874. Mr. Whitney was succeeded by Rev. Anson Titus, Jr., of Weymouth Landing, who preached from September, 1878, to July 1, 1880, when he resigned his position. Rev. E. A. Perry was pastor from the latter date to April 1, 1882; the present pastor, Rev. R. T. Sawyer, of Quincy, commencing his labors on Sept. 3 of the same year.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AND SOCIETY IN WEYMOUTH.¹ — The first movement towards a union of the members of the Baptist denomination and those favoring its belief, for some kind of associated effort on behalf of their special views, in the village of Weymouth Landing, was made in the years 1851-2, in the establishment of a regular weekly prayer-meeting, and, also, of a sewing circle, the proceeds of whose labors were devoted to the renting of Union Hall, where preaching services were held as often as circumstances would permit, by the Baptist ministers of the neighboring towns. After a little more than a year arrangements were made with Messrs. Leander P. Gurney and Noah Fullerton, of the South Abington Church, for regular preaching on the Sabbath; and, on the 13th of March, of the same year, a Sabbath school was commenced. This state of things soon produced the desire for a church, which was formed on Feb. 7, 1854; but it was not until June 21, 1855, that the society was organized and the congregation became fully equipped for its

¹ Compiled mainly from the records of the society and the sermon of Rev. Gideon Cole, pastor, preached Feb. 4, 1866, at the opening of the new house of worship.

work. Rev. H. C. Coombs, of Middleborough, supplied the pulpit for a few weeks, when it was placed under the care of Rev. Henry Fitz, missionary of the State Convention, and its preachers were mainly from the Newton Theological Seminary. The first pastor was Rev. Andrew Dunn, of Bridgewater, who commenced his labors April 1, 1855; and a chapel was erected, which was dedicated on July 12. Mr. Dunn remained as pastor of the church until Jan. 31, 1858, and was succeeded on May 1 by Rev. Levi A. Abbott, of Milford, who continued with the people for five years, until the end of May, 1863. On Nov. 1, 1863, Rev. Gideon Cole, of Sheldonville, having accepted a call, commenced his work in this place. During his pastorate a new meeting-house was built on Washington and Broad Streets, nearly opposite the chapel, and dedicated Jan. 31, 1866. Mr. Cole was succeeded in the spring of 1871 by Rev. C. H. Rowe, who was followed in the autumn of 1874 by Rev. W. C. Wright. He remained in the pastorate about four years, when he was dismissed, and a call extended to Rev. P. A. Nordell was accepted, who began work in the spring of 1878, which he continued until 1882, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Seth J. Axtell, the present pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.¹ — The Parish of St. Francis Xavier was the first parish of this denomination, and embraced territorially the whole town. The first priests of the parish were Rev. Fathers Roddan and Lynch, who came to the town in 1851, and the first services were held in East Weymouth that same year, in private houses. After a few months the place of worship was changed, and services were held in Tirrell's Hall, at Weymouth Landing. In 1854, Rev. Father Roach took

¹ The facts relative to the Roman Catholic Church in Weymouth were gathered from various sources and carefully verified.

charge of the parish, but it was not until 1859 that the first church was erected, which was located upon Middle Street, not far below the Town Hall. Father Roach was succeeded, in 1866, by Rev. Father Hennigan, who remained until 1869, and in the fall of that year the church was burned. Rev. Father Smyth followed Father Hennigan in 1869, and soon after, the church on Pleasant Street was erected, in 1870. In 1873, the Parish of the Sacred Heart was constituted at the Landing, the tavern property purchased, and services held in the hall of the building. In 1876, a church of brick and stone was begun, which, when completed, will be the costliest church edifice in the vicinity. The basement was soon finished and occupied, and the audience-room of the church itself has been in use for a year or two.

The Parish of the Immaculate Conception, at East Weymouth, was formed, and a church built in 1879, dedicated Nov. 23. In 1881, a parish was constituted in Old Spain, called the Parish of Saint Jerome, and a church erected. Rev. Father Smyth had charge of all these parishes (with one or more assistants) until 1882, when Rev. Father Millerick was placed over the parishes of the Immaculate Conception and Saint Jerome, Father Smyth retaining the other two until 1883, when he was succeeded by Rev. Father Murphy, the present incumbent.

EPISCOPALIAN—THE TRINITY CHURCH AT WEYMOUTH LANDING.¹—This parish was organized Nov. 11, 1867, at the time and in consequence of the trouble in the Union Congregational Church, in connection with the Rev. L. Dickerman. Services had been held in Williams' Hall, as early as July 7 of that year. On Sept. 10, the homestead of the late Atherton W.

¹ Furnished by Samuel W. Reed, Esq.

Tilden, on Front Street, was purchased, and the house reconstructed into a church. These changes were completed, and the first service held there Dec. 8, 1867, but the church was not consecrated until May 21, 1874. From March 4 to July 1 of that year, 1867, Rev. S. R. Slack, of South Boston, was the officiating clergyman, when Rev. Mr. Burroughs was called to the rectorship, which he resigned Oct. 1, 1868, and was succeeded in December by Rev. T. W. Street, who in turn gave way to Rev. F. O. Barstow, December, 1869. He was followed in June, 1870, by Rev. W. F. Lhoyd, who resigned in 1873, and was succeeded by Rev. William C. Winslow, who remained but one year. The next rector was Rev. Samuel R. Slack, in June, 1874, who retained that position until April 12, 1877, when he resigned, and was followed by Rev. John A. Jerome, who occupied the position until March, 1883. In November, of this year, Rev. Charles L. Wells became officiating clergyman, who has since resigned.

CHAPTER VII.

Educational Institutions — Public Schools — Weymouth and Braintree Academy — Newspapers — Weymouth Historical Society — Social Libraries — Mutual Library Associations — Tufts Library.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.¹ — Next in importance to the ecclesiastical interests come those of education, of which the public schools form the prominent feature, and for these the town has always taken special care. In the early days of its history the records are exceedingly brief, and only slight and incidental mention is made of many things upon which now there is great need of fuller information. The first notice of matters connected with schools occurs on March 10, 1651, when the town voted to pay Capt. Perkins ten pounds for six months' schooling. Capt. William Perkins was a prominent man in town in thosedays, being "townsman," and probably held other important offices. In subsequent history it was found that it was to men of this character that the town intrusted the education of its children.

It is a singular fact, and one which shows that the interest of the town in education was not confined to its own borders, that the second mention should be that of a subscription of ten pounds sixteen shillings and sixpence by Weymouth to Cambridge College, in 1652. After Capt. Perkins, the next schoolmaster named is William Chard, who was also town clerk,

¹ The portion of this sketch relating to the public schools of Weymouth has been carefully compiled from the town, parish and other records, and is believed to contain as full an abstract as could be desired for a work of this character.

and attended to the drawing up of such legal instruments as the necessities of the people demanded. He is first mentioned in that capacity April 10, 1667, when the town voted him three pounds and ten shillings, the rent of the flats, in addition to his other pay. On the 25th of August, thirty shillings was also added. On Nov. 29, 1669, he was engaged at ten pounds per year, probably employed only a portion of the time. He was also sexton, and the pay of both offices was sometimes included in one vote. On Sept. 18, 1678, his pay had advanced to twenty-four pounds, and the town was to furnish a school-room. The selectmen with the elders were also "to rate each pay-scholar for his benefit." The next year a house and orchard were rented for him at forty-five shillings, and in 1680, the house of James Stewart was bought for forty pounds for the use of the schoolmaster; this was to be paid for by subscription, which failed, and a tax was laid for it. In the following year, 1681, a school-house was built on a part of the land bought of Capt. John Holbrook, the other part of which was afterwards occupied by the new meeting-house, erected in 1682. The house with the furnishing cost thirty-six pounds. In 1684, Mr. Chard's salary was advanced to thirty-three pounds and fourteen shillings. His duties were "to keep a free-school and teach all children and servants sent him to read, write, and cast accounts."

On Nov. 28, 1687, for some reason the town voted "not to continue Mr. Chard in the work of a public schoolmaster at the public charge, but he is at liberty to use the dwelling and school-house until next March meeting, for which he is to ring the bell and sweep the meeting-house." Probably this was for want of funds, as he was in office during the year 1689, and continued a town schoolmaster until 1696, when he removed to Abington. Mr. John Copp was appointed to succeed

him, at thirty pounds per year, and he was also chosen town clerk the same year. Mr. Copp does not appear to have remained in his position quite two years. At the March meeting, 1697, the town voted that "parents shall pay three shillings for each child sent to school between the ages of eight and fourteen years." This was to pay in part the schoolmaster's salary, the remainder to be made up by a tax upon all who lived within two miles of the school-house. By this time the increase of scholars was so large that the town found it necessary to employ more teachers, and Joseph Dyer was employed to teach in the school-house, with John King as assistant, and Edward Bate was to teach in his own house. To follow the precedent, now well established, Edward Bate was elected town clerk. The pay of schoolmaster was to be not over thirty pounds, one third of which was to be paid by those who sent their children to school, and the remainder by tax. The next year the whole was raised by tax, and John Torrey was employed, probably in the place of John King, as Edward Bate still retained his position the following year, 1699, and later Torrey appears as Bate's assistant.

During the summer of 1700, five women were engaged to teach school for six months, at twenty-five shillings each, besides the usual rate paid by those who sent children. On the 21st of October of that year Samuel Hunt, son of Col. Hunt, was hired as schoolmaster at fifteen pounds ten shillings in money for six months, or twenty-three pounds, "as the rates run." In January, 1705, Ebenezer White, of Dorchester, was appointed schoolmaster for half a year at fifteen pounds; and on March 3, 1707, Thomas Thornton was engaged at twenty-five pounds, of fifteen pennyweights each (silver). To him, in 1709, succeeded John Torrey, at fifty shillings per month. In 1717,

school was kept in each school-house four months, and it seemed that now there was a school-house in the south part of the town. John Galt was teacher for a part of this year. In September, 1719, Ebenezer Rolie was hired for a year at forty-two pounds ten shillings, and Mr. Calder in 1723, at the same price. And this year, 1723, a new school-house was built at a cost of forty-two pounds seven shillings eleven pence, between Joseph Lovell's and John Shaw's. Mr. Calder taught two months here, and two months in the North school-house. In 1729 it was voted that the South Precinct should have a school one third of the year, and be at the charge of having a school-house, and the North, two thirds of the year. In May, 1730, Joseph Torrey was hired as schoolmaster at fifty pounds.

After the division of the town into two precincts, a large part of the school business was transacted at the precinct meeting, the town appropriating money and dividing it between them according to the amount paid by each. The appropriations commencing in 1733, at seventy-five pounds, had risen, in 1800, to five hundred dollars. A new school-house was built by the North Precinct in 1730, where the old one stood, near the meeting-house, and Ezra Whitmarsh was the schoolmaster. He was a graduate of Harvard, also town clerk and selectman, one of the fathers of the town. He continued his position as schoolmaster until 1760, teaching sometimes in one precinct and sometimes in the other, according to the various votes of the town. During this time the precincts maintained their separate woman's schools. In 1760 the name of David Wyre appears upon the record as schoolmaster, and in 1769 and 1770, Mr. Lemuel Cushing taught for about a year. Mr. James Blake, A. B., also taught a few months about this time. The necessities of the

times during the Revolutionary War rendered the raising of money very difficult, and probably the school interest, among others, suffered in consequence. There is no other teacher mentioned by name until Dec. 11, 1780, when Samuel Reed was engaged to teach in the North Precinct, "at his offer," six shillings per week in money, "or its equivalent in necessaries at prices before the war."

Jan. 24, 1785, Nathaniel Bayley, Esq., was appointed to answer to the General Court on behalf of the town for neglecting to keep a grammar school; thus it appears that the town had become a delinquent in this matter, but the lesson was a good one, and did not need to be repeated.

After the close of the war, prosperity began to dawn upon the town; the schools soon felt the impetus, and new houses were built and new schools established in various parts. Samuel Reed and James Humphrey (3d) were employed at two pounds per week, and the latter to have three shillings per week extra, "he having been at the expense of fitting himself for a grammar-school teacher." Both of these were men of mark in town, as well as schoolmasters, having been town clerks, selectmen, and also village notaries. Both held long terms of service as school-teachers, with excellent reputation.

In 1796, the school system, which had been sufficient for the needs of the town in its earlier days, was found to be greatly wanting, and a committee was chosen to take the whole subject into consideration and report a new plan. This was done, and in 1799 the town was divided into eight school districts, substantially as it remained for seventy years. Each district was to furnish its school-house and teacher, paying its expenses from its proportion of the school money raised by the town. The business was to be in the charge of

a prudential committee-man selected by the district, but chosen by the town. The school money was divided, sometimes according to the number of families, sometimes according to the number of scholars, and sometimes according to the amount of tax paid, but more generally, a part equally, and a part according to the number of scholars.

In 1810, the employment of "Latin and Greek" masters was authorized, and also "English masters who shall teach equivalent to twelve months in the year." In 1814 each district was ordered to report in detail to the town. In 1816, the "alewife money" was appropriated for school purposes. In 1821, a census reported four hundred and thirty-four families and eight hundred and ninety-five scholars. In 1827 the town chose a committee of seven under a new State law, to have the oversight of the schools, or the general charge and superintendency of them. This was called the High Committee. They examined and approved the teachers, and kept a close watch upon the schools to see that they were properly taught.

This system was retained until the abolition of the district system, in 1869, when this committee became the school committee, combining its former powers with those of the prudential committee. The High Committee reported to the town at its annual March meeting, and in 1839 these reports began their publication. In 1842, a second enumeration of the children of school age showed ten hundred and ninety-nine, an increase of two hundred and four in twenty-one years. In 1845, the Fourth District was divided, and the Ninth set off from it. In 1847, the Tenth District was set off from the Second, and several years later the Eleventh was taken from the Eighth. Various minor changes were made in process of time, but this arrangement was that substantially kept until 1869.

Attempts were made at various times looking to the establishment of a high school, but without success, until about 1852, when the Town Hall was built, in which a room was fitted up for that purpose, but it was not until the next year that the town directed the school committee to go forward, appropriating one thousand dollars for the purpose. For several years it was a matter of some doubt whether or not the school would succeed on account of the exceeding inconvenience of its location, being far away from nearly all of the scholars. Experiments were made, trying one school at the town house for a time, and then changing to two schools, one at the North and one at the South; and it was not until 1865 that the present arrangement was permanently adopted, that of having one school in each of the two sections.

In 1859 the town voted to abolish the district system, and appointed a committee to take the necessary measures to carry the vote into effect, but the following year a return to the old system was made. Again, in 1863, the same thing was voted, and in the next year rescinded. Thus the matter remained in uncertainty until 1869, when the old arrangement was set aside and the present town system finally adopted. The same indefinite attitude was taken by the town with respect to the employment of a school superintendent. The first one was hired, in 1863, and from that time to the present, although a superintendent has been employed for the greater portion of the time, so many changes have been made and so uncertain the action that might be taken, that little benefit has been derived from the services of that officer.

The treatment of the schools by the town seems at last to have settled down upon a more permanent basis that bids fair to continue, and which will raise the schools to a much higher plane than they have ever

occupied. The town system appears to have little, if any, opposition, and the superintendency seems also to have become an established fact. That this is the true course is very evident, from the fact that the town has now forty-eight schools in operation, under the charge of fifty-four teachers, with a school population of two thousand and six, between the ages of five and fifteen years, according to the report of the year 1883, necessitating an appropriation of not far from \$32,000. Of the schools, two are high, twelve grammar, twenty intermediate, and fourteen primary.

WEYMOUTH AND BRAINTREE ACADEMY.¹—Feeling the need of a higher seminary of learning than any that had been sustained hitherto in the town, in the early part of the present century a project was undertaken by some of the prominent citizens of Weymouth Landing for the establishment of an academy of high grade, and an act of incorporation was obtained, dated 28th of February, 1828, in which Cotton Tufts, Joseph Loud, Noah Fifield, and others were named as incorporators. A suitable building was erected the same year, upon land donated for the purpose by Capt. Warren Weston, on the side of the hill, a short distance above his dwelling, on the Weymouth and Braintree turnpike, and the institution was begun. The first principal was Thomas or Samuel Gregg, and soon after a Mr. Goodell was furnished him as an assistant. Mr. Gregg remained but a short time, and was succeeded by Samuel Thomas Worcester, afterwards judge, with Miss Mary F. R. Wales, as assistant: this was about the spring of 1830. These were soon married to each other, and left the school together. Calvin E. Park, a brother of Pro-

¹The records of the academy have been lost, and the facts respecting it are gathered from various sources worthy of credit.

fessor Park, of Andover, followed Mr. Worcester, and Miss Lucy M. K. Brastow took the place of Miss Wales. Mr. Eldredge succeeded Mr. Park, and was probably the last that taught for the corporation. There were several who attempted private schools in the building, but, like the academy, they were financial failures, and in 1833 the building was sold and converted into a double tenement dwelling-house, having previously been used for a short time by the public schools. The building was burned in 1844.

NEWSPAPERS.¹—As far as information can be obtained, the first attempt at newspaper publishing in the town was made about fifty years ago, by Josiah White, of North Weymouth, an amateur printer, with very limited facilities. Only a few numbers were published, and those at irregular intervals. It soon ceased to appear, for want of sufficient encouragement. For many years succeeding this, Weymouth was without a local press, although occasional attempts were made by publishers of neighboring towns to introduce their own papers here with a slight change in the form and with a local heading. In 1867, the *Weymouth Gazette*, published by C. G. Easterbrook, made its first appearance, and it has since that time been issued regularly every week. It has made itself a local necessity, and has become a permanent institution. During the existence of the *Gazette*, several attempts have been made to introduce rival sheets, the first of these being the *Weymouth Courier*, which began its publication in 1876, in East Weymouth, under the charge of Jones & Co. It survived about one year. The *Weymouth Advance* was the next candidate for the position; started in 1877,

¹ Furnished by Charles G. Easterbrook, Esq., editor of the *Weymouth Gazette*.

at East Weymouth, by C. F. David, and had an existence of about two years. Spooner & Webster undertook to resuscitate the latter enterprise, but, after a few weeks, the attempt was abandoned, as was also the effort to revive the *Weymouth Courier* by Mr. Spooner.

THE WEYMOUTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.¹ — This society was organized in the spring of 1879, by several gentlemen, for purposes indicated by its name. The growing interest in historical matters and the absence of any history of this ancient and important town encouraged the effort, and its object has been to collect and preserve historical material, mainly that connected with this town. Elias Richards, Esq., has been its president since its foundation, and it has succeeded in collecting a valuable amount of historical matter. It has also a small but constantly increasing library of historical works. Its meetings are of much interest and are held monthly in the Tufts Library rooms, where also are located its library and other collections.

SOCIAL LIBRARIES were formed in several of the villages in the town in the early part of the present century. The shares were owned by the members, and the expenses paid by a small annual fee. These proved of great benefit, but the foundations upon which they rested were not calculated for permanence, and in a few years they gradually disappeared. The first permanent organization of the kind was the Mutual Library Association of South Weymouth, formed Nov. 13, 1863, with eighty members, holding about one hundred and thirty-five shares, and a library of four hundred volumes, which has now increased to fifteen hundred. Previous to Dec. 24, 1881, the library was supported

¹ Compiled from the records of the society.

by annual fees, fines, and occasional entertainments. Since that date it has been free to the public, depending upon private contributions and extra entertainments for its support. It is well patronized and promises permanence.¹

THE TUFTS LIBRARY.² — This is a free, public library, located at Weymouth Landing, and was established from a fund left by will, for this purpose, by the late Quincy Tufts, and his sister, Miss Susan Tufts, grandchildren of Dr. Cotton Tufts, one of Weymouth's most valuable citizens during the whole of the latter half of the eighteenth century. The estimated value of the fund is about twenty thousand dollars, and came into possession of the trustees of the Tufts Library in 1879, who immediately proceeded to apply it to its intended purposes. A part of the fund consisted of two buildings at the Landing, the lower story of one being fitted up for the library, and the income derived from the remainder of the fund devoted to furnishing and sustaining it. Books were purchased and arranged, a librarian engaged, and the library opened to the public the 1st of January of the year 1880, with about two thousand three hundred volumes. Since then, the library has been rapidly increased from the income of its funds, and from liberal appropriations by the town, until its volumes have reached the number of about seven thousand five hundred (Jan. 1, 1884), and is one of the most valuable and best selected for its size of any in the land. It is highly appreciated and extensively used by almost the whole body of inhabitants of sufficient age; and the call has been so large from the other villages of the town, that the trustees have made arrangements by which these can be supplied with the

¹ Facts supplied by Henry A. Thomas, Esq.

² From official records.

books without expense to the takers, thus making it available to all the people, although it is located in one of the villages. The income of a part of the fund was set apart by the devisor, for free lectures upon educational matters; and three courses of these have already been provided. The library is in the control of a board of trustees, consisting of the selectmen of the town, *ex officio*, and others chosen by the town according to the terms of the legacy.

CHAPTER VIII.

Military Organizations: Early Companies, Company for the Castle, Weymouth Light Horse, Weymouth Artillery, Weymouth Light Infantry, Franklin Guards — Grand Army of the Republic: Lincoln Post, No. 40, Reynolds Post, No. 58 — Societies and Associations: Masonic: Orphans Hope Lodge, Delta Lodge, South Shore Commandery, Pentalpa Royal Arch Chapter — Odd Fellows: Crescent Lodge, Wildey Lodge, Wompatuck Encampment — Knights of Pythias: Delphi Lodge — Knights of Honor: Pilgrim Lodge — Weymouth Agricultural and Industrial Society — Other Organizations.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.¹ — Very early, in fact from the beginning of the settlement, the necessities of the times called the attention of the people to military matters. They were obliged to furnish themselves with arms, and to have some kind of organized associations, to resist their savage enemies, who were ever on the alert to surprise them. Consequently, among the earliest movements recorded are the formation of military companies and the employment of men "to trayne" them. The records of Weymouth show its interest and participation in these organizations in the first years of its existence.

As the various wars began and ended, this feeling became active or dormant, and new movements were made from time to time, as fresh occasions called for them. Of the earlier organizations nothing very definite is known. In the first century of the colony, Weymouth had its troop of horse, besides its regular enrolment of militia, covering all able-bodied men of military age,

¹ The facts for these sketches are drawn from the town records, State archives, and other sources.

formed into companies and officered. This system, if the rude organizations can be dignified by such a term, continued for two hundred years.

Near the close of the first half of the eighteenth century an independent company was formed in Weymouth for service at Castle William, in Boston Harbor, under command of Major Adam Cushing. Its officers were Ebenezer White, captain; Ebenezer Porter, lieutenant; and John Porter, ensign; with a roster numbering sixty-six persons, most of whom were young men, from eighteen to twenty-five years of age. A full list of its members is in existence at the present time.

During the latter part of the century the troop of horse was revived, and in 1798 the Weymouth Light-Horse Troop was regularly organized, with John White as its first captain, whose commission dates Aug. 13 of that year. This company held its existence about a dozen years, and included on its rolls a large portion of the active, prominent citizens.

The next organization was the Weymouth Artillery Company, formed in 1801, with Nathaniel Shaw as its first captain, his commission dating Oct. 5 of the same year. This company enjoyed an active life of more than forty years, and was composed of the "first young men" of the town. It disbanded about 1843.

The Weymouth Light Infantry was a local organization, formed at Weymouth Landing in 1818, Levi Bates being its first captain, the date of whose commission is recorded as Feb. 9, 1818. It was composed of the active men of the village, and continued its existence for about fifteen years.

The Franklin Guards, of South Weymouth, was a local organization, as indicated by its name. Its first captain was Samuel P. Bayley, commissioned Feb. 26, 1822. The company was continued for ten or fifteen years.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.¹—Lincoln Post, No. 40, named for our lamented President, was organized Jan. 2, 1868, at North Weymouth, having for its first Commander, Gen. B. F. Pratt, who had previously been a comrade of Post 15, in Boston. In August, 1873, it surrendered its charter and united with Post 58.

Reynolds Post, No. 58, was formed July 14, 1868, and numbered, Dec. 1, 1883, three hundred and nineteen members. It was named in honor of Gen. John F. Reynolds, of the First Army Corps, under whom many of its comrades served. Its first Commander was Gen. James L. Bates; and its present, Col. B. S. Lovell. Its charity fund amounts to \$13,000; and up to the beginning of 1883, the Post had expended, in relief and benefits to sick comrades and to widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, the sum of \$6,768.83. During its later years the disbursements for these purposes have been about \$1,000 annually. The funeral expenses of a comrade, to the amount of fifty dollars, are borne by the Post, in cases where the family or connections of the deceased would find it a burden to provide them. All of the members are uniformed. The Post is a most useful organization, and was never more prosperous than at present. Its regular meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.²—*Masonic*.—Among the most important associations in the town are the Masonic organizations, of which there are three.

The Orphans Hope Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons was instituted June 8, 1825; the

¹ Supplied by Capt. Charles W. Hastings and others.

² The materials for these sketches are mostly furnished by officers of the various societies named, and are gathered from their records.

charter was granted to John Edson and others. In 1830, during the anti-Masonic excitement, the charter was returned to the Grand Lodge, and Sept. 10, 1856, was reissued on petition of Lovell Bicknell and others. John Edson was the first Master, and Timothy Gordon the first Secretary. From the return of the charter the Lodge has always been in a prosperous condition, and never more successful than at the present time. Its meetings were held first at Weymouth Landing, then at North Weymouth, and since at East Weymouth, always in hired apartments; but a new hall is now in process of erection by the Lodge in the latter village, and will probably be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1884. The Lodge numbers one hundred and sixty-six members.

The Delta Lodge, at Weymouth Landing, was chartered July 2, 1869, by the Grand Lodge; the first meeting having been held on May 12 of the previous year. Edward Avery was the first Worshipful Master; N. F. T. Hunt, Senior Warden; A. S. White, Treasurer; C. G. Thompson, Secretary. The present officers are Alden Bowditch, Worshipful Master; E. E. Richards, Senior Warden; John M. Walsh, Treasurer; Wm. S. Wallace, Secretary.

The South Shore Commandery of Knights Templars was duly constituted by charter Oct. 13, 1871, Z. L. Bicknell, Commander; George Wyman Fay, Generalissimo; and E. Waters Burr, Captain-General. Its place of meeting is at East Weymouth, and its present membership (September, 1883) is one hundred and fifty-three. Its present officers are E. W. H. Bass, Commander; William Fearing, Generalissimo; Charles N. Marsh, Recorder; Andrew J. Garey, Captain-General; and Edmund G. Bates, Treasurer.

Pentalpa Royal Arch Chapter held its first meeting June 14, 1870. Stephen S. Bradford, High Priest;

William Humphrey, King; A. A. Holbrook, Scribe; Samuel A. Bates, Secretary. Its present officers are Francis K. Slack, High Priest; Joel F. Sheppard, King; John M. Walsh, Scribe; William Cushing, Secretary; and its membership is one hundred and twenty-four.

The *Independent Order of Odd Fellows* has two Lodges in the town.

The Crescent Lodge, No. 32, at East Weymouth, was instituted Aug. 22, 1845. It has received into its membership three hundred and forty-six, of whom forty-five have died.

The Wildey Lodge, of South Weymouth, was instituted March 9, 1875, with eighteen charter members, and has now a membership of one hundred and eighteen. Its growth has been steady and permanent, and it stands second to none in sustaining the objects of its organization. It has a fine building erected by its members, which, with its furnishing, has cost fifteen thousand dollars. In this building are a hall for the use of the Lodge, a public hall and two stores.

The Wompatuck Encampment, No. 18, was originally organized in Hingham, but surrendered its charter Feb. 2, 1851. It was reinstated at East Weymouth, Oct. 27, 1875, at the petition of Stephen Cain and thirteen others, with George W. Pratt, C. P.; A. H. Leonard, Scribe; K. Chamberlain, Treasurer.

Knights of Pythias. — The Delphi Lodge, No. 15, was organized Dec. 17, 1869, with thirteen charter members, at Weymouth Landing; was burned out Sept. 15, 1870, sustaining a loss of six hundred dollars. The Lodge now occupies a fine new hall, well furnished, and is growing rapidly, with a present membership of one hundred and twelve.

Knights of Honor. — The Pilgrim Lodge, No. 485, at East Weymouth, was organized Feb. 27, 1877, with

thirteen charter members; first named "Cooper," in compliment of its first Dictator, but two years after this, for obvious reasons, the name was changed to "Pilgrim." Its growth has been slow but steady, and now numbers sixty members. This is a benevolent association, and pays two thousand dollars to the heirs of each member upon his death. Frank W. Lewis is the present Dictator.

The Weymouth Agricultural and Industrial Society was formed Oct. 31, 1864, for purposes indicated by its name, to promote the interests of agriculture and industry. Its first president was James L. Bates; and its present, Alvah Raymond. It owns about thirty-three acres of land in the southeasterly part of the town, upon which there is a half-mile track, with horse stables, etc. Its stock is held at ten dollars per share, of which there are about nine hundred held by four hundred and seventy members. The society holds an annual fair upon its grounds, and is in a prosperous condition.

There are also several other organizations of similar character, among them the Hibernians of East Weymouth, a Council of the Royal Arcanum, at Weymouth Landing, and many temperance associations, Temple of Honor, Reform Club, Good Templars, Woman's Temperance Union, and others, of which fuller mention cannot be made for want of space.

CHAPTER IX.

Business Enterprises¹ — Mills: The Waltham-Richards-Bates Mill, Tide Mill, Tirrell's Mill, Reed's Mill, Loud's Mill, Vinson's Mill, Dyer's Mill — Turnpikes: Weymouth and Braintree, New Bedford, Hingham and Quincy Bridge — Railroads: Old Colony, South Shore — Expresses — Telegraph — Telephone — Financial Corporations — Banks: Union National, National of South Weymouth — Savings Banks: Weymouth, South Weymouth, East Weymouth — Weymouth and Braintree Fire Insurance Company — Manufactures: Boots and Shoes — Weymouth Iron Company — Fish Company — Weymouth Commercial Company — Ice Companies — Bradley Fertilizer Company — Ship Building — Bay State Hammock Company — Howe & French — Fire-Works — Mitten Factory — Miscellaneous.

MILLS.² — Weymouth has always, from its settlement by the English, been noted for its excellent mill privileges. Mill River, from its departure from Great Pond to its mouth at tide-water, abounds with valuable sites which have been improved during almost if not quite its entire history. The mill of William Waltham is mentioned in his will in 1640. In the following January, 1641, a difficulty arose between Henry Waltham, to whom the

¹The portion of this sketch devoted to business matters is necessarily very brief, the space allowing only a bare outline of important interests. Many are omitted entirely, among which are all of that class engaged in supplying the material wants of the inhabitants, very large in the aggregate, employing much capital and many individuals. Several of the smaller manufactures are also unmentioned for want of room. The compiler believes, however, that he has treated the business interests of the town as fully and fairly as can be reasonably demanded in a work of this magnitude.

²The sketch of the mill property has been gathered from the town, county and private records, and from Quincy L. Reed, Esq., to whom the compiler is especially indebted for much valuable information, much of which has been omitted for want of space.

property had passed, and Wealthean Richards, wife of Thomas Richards, whose husband was absent from the country and had left her in charge of his interest. This was submitted to a reference consisting of Rev. Mr. Newman, James Parker, Esq., and Edward Bates. In 1642, Henry Waltham sold one half of his grist mill (the same property) to Joseph Arthur, of Weymouth, England, for one hundred and forty pounds, with other property. In 1651, after the death of Mr. Richards, who seems to have obtained possession of the whole property, the mill was set off to his widow. The town records of that date say it "was on the road to Ilingham Plain." This locates it at Back River, below Whitman's Pond. The mill (or mills) seems to have passed into the hands of Elder Bates, and was used as a grist, saw, and fulling mill, probably in two different buildings and a short distance apart. After several changes the privileges passed into the possession of the Weymouth Iron Company in 1837, which has since improved them.

The Tide Mill.—As early as 1669 the "tyde mill" is mentioned. In 1682 it is called "Nash's grist mill." In 1696, James Nash, the second of the name, left it to his grandson, James Drake, from whom it passed into possession of the Burrells, and soon after, the Webbs, with whom it remained for a hundred or more years. It was used for mill purposes until the present generation. It is now dismantled, and the privilege is not used. Its location was on Mill Cove, on the easterly side of Fore River, and not far from the original Weston settlement.

Tirrell's Mill.—This mill is situated very near the centre of the town, and dates from 1693, when the town granted a permit to Gideon Tirrell to set up a fulling mill at "blade mill." Whether the latter name refers to the name of the owner or to the kind of a mill previously there is not known. It remained in the family of its original builder until quite recently, when it was bought

by J. Loud & Co., and by them sold to Howe & French, the present owners.

Reed's Mill. — Following the course of the stream for about two miles towards its source, where it crosses the old Plymouth road, Reed's Mill is found, built near the close of the last century by Jeremiah Shaw. It came into the hands of Ezra Reed about 1811, and was used as a grist mill until 1855, when the present building was erected, which was occupied by E. & C. Sherman as a box factory for a dozen years. The upper mill was built in 1866, and was used as a saw mill until 1877, when it was leased to Cyrus Sherman and used for the manufacture of boot and shoe lasts, at which business he employs about twelve hands.

Loud's Mill. — This was probably the oldest mill above Tirrell's. It was built near the beginning of the last century, and was known as Sayle's Mill. That family is now extinct in the town. At that period quite a village clustered about this mill, of which only the ruined cellars remain. The present mill was erected in 1836 as a grist mill by Mr. Loud, where, in 1850, he commenced making boxes. He still carries on the business there, employing about ten persons. This mill is a short distance above the Reed Mill.

Vinson's Mill. — This mill, formerly known as Colson's, is located not far from Great Pond, and was erected about 1765. It passed into the hands of Mr. Vinson, and was used as a grist mill until about 1837, and afterwards for a time as a bucket and shingle mill. The property is now owned by Mr. Elon Sherman, and used as a box factory, with about fifteen workmen. A few years since the old mill was burned and a new one erected. Mr. Sherman has also, within a year or two, commenced the manufacture of paper cartons for shoes.

Dyer's Mill. — This mill is located on Marsh River, on Pleasant Street, and was probably built by William

Reed before 1700. In 1716 it is named in the will of John Porter as the "saw mill." It subsequently passed into the hands of the Dyers, and was used by them as a grist mill. It has not been used for mill purposes for about fifty or sixty years.

TURNPIKES, RAILROADS, ETC.¹ — The primitive means of communication with Boston and other towns was by private conveyance, horses, ox-wagons, and afterwards carriages,—with the sailing packets, the latter being the main dependence for this purpose. From the earliest times the packet was the favorite, being quicker, cheaper and more convenient, and was in constant use for more than two hundred years, one or two of them always finding ready employment in passengers and freight. As the roads improved, and the needs of the people became greater, the stage-coach made its appearance and ran regularly between this town and Boston, until the necessity of still better roads for the accommodation of the increasing travel became apparent. Turnpikes were projected in various places, and several were proposed that should pass through Weymouth. The conservative element prevailed so strongly that the town strenuously opposed every attempt to locate any through it, especially those crossing the rivers. Notwithstanding all the endeavors of the town, charters were granted for three.

The Weymouth and Braintree Turnpike, crossing from Weymouth Landing southeasterly to Hingham, on the line from Boston to Plymouth, was chartered March 4, 1803, and opened for travel in 1805. This was continued for nearly fifty years, when, owing to the changed condition of things with new modes of conveyance, it

¹ The turnpike and railroad statistics and history are compiled from the town, State and corporation files.

was thrown upon the town, July 15, 1852, and became a public road, now known as Washington Street.

A second, the *New Bedford Turnpike*, obtained a charter, 29th of February, 1804, and was laid out from the Weymouth and Braintree turnpike, beginning about a mile from the Landing, running nearly south to the Abington line; on the route from Boston to New Bedford. The northerly part of the road was never a paying concern, and before many years it lapsed into private hands and is now Main Street.

The *Hingham and Quincy Bridge and Turnpike Corporation* was chartered 5th March, 1808, and opened for travel, with its two bridges over Fore and Back Rivers, connecting Quincy and Hingham, in 1812. These bridges, with their tolls *from* travellers and tolls *to* vessels passing through the draws, were a continual source of vexation and contention, which did not cease until the whole property was thrown upon the towns as a public highway, 25th September, 1862.

Railroads.—Succeeding these, and the main cause of their failure, came the railroads; and the same spirit that had opposed the turnpike came forward in great strength against the railroad, and the town opposed every attempt to locate one across its territory, but the genius of progress prevailed, and in March, 1844,

The *Old Colony Railroad* received its charter, and located its track across the southwest corner of the town from Braintree to Abington, passing a little south of the village of South Weymouth. The road was speedily built, and was opened for travel Nov. 10, 1845.

The *South Shore Railroad* soon followed the Old Colony, its charter dating March 26, 1846, and was opened to the public Jan. 1, 1849. This road crosses the town near the villages of Weymouth Landing, North Weymouth and East Weymouth, the principal centres of population and business. It was run at

first connecting with the Old Colony at Braintree, and was afterwards hired by the latter. In May, 1877, it was bought by that corporation, and is now one of its branches.

THE EXPRESS BUSINESS has grown in a half-century — at the beginning of which private teams were the only means of transportation aside from the sailing packets — until it numbers a dozen companies, employing scores of men and twice as many horses, requiring not far from \$60,000 of capital.

The *telegraph* and the *telephone* have also become indispensable to the wants of the inhabitants, several lines of the former running through the town, and the latter being freely used by many business houses. It is found very convenient also for families.

FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS.¹ — The increase of mercantile business and the springing up of manufactures consequent upon the revival of trade, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, demanded greater financial facilities than were previously enjoyed. In the circles immediately concerned there was not capital enough to do the necessary business, and exchanges were difficult. As the grand panacea for all these evils, banks were proposed and established, and Weymouth did not refuse to encourage such enterprises. Consequently,

The Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree was proposed, \$100,000 capital contributed, an act of incorporation obtained, dated March 17, 1832, and the company organized on the 11th of April, with choice of Josiah Vinton, Jr., as president, and commenced business as soon as the necessary details could be arranged.

¹ These sketches come principally from the records of the institutions mentioned.

In 1853 an increase of \$50,000 was made to its capital. On Sept. 6, 1864, the bank reorganized under the United States National Banking Act as the Union National Bank of Weymouth, and Jan. 12, 1865, the capital was increased to \$300,000; and again, April 12, 1869, another \$100,000 was added, making its present capital \$400,000. It has a building of its own, and has always been located at Weymouth Landing.

The First National Bank of South Weymouth was organized Oct. 31, 1864, in consequence of the increase of business in that part of the town, and to employ a part of the capital rapidly accumulating there. Hon. B. F. White was its first president, and its capital was \$150,000. In 1866 it purchased the building it now occupies.

The Weymouth and Braintree Institution for Savings was incorporated Feb. 16, 1833. The original incorporators named were Asa Webb, Whitcomb Porter, and Warren Weston. It began business the following February, 1834, Dr. Noah Fifield being the first president. By act of Legislature, March 19, 1872, its name was changed to Weymouth Savings Bank. Its assets, Jan. 1, 1883, were \$565,432.06.

The South Weymouth Savings Bank was incorporated March 6, 1868, in the name of Benjamin F. White and others, and commenced business the following month. Its assets amounted to \$395,176.20 at the last report.

The East Weymouth Savings Bank was incorporated in 1872, and began business. On Jan. 1, 1883, its assets were reported at \$247,357.56.

The Weymouth and Braintree Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated in 1833. Asa Webb was chosen president, F. A. Kingsbury, secretary, and Ezra Leach, treasurer. After fifty years of active business, it is now closing its affairs.

MANUFACTURES.¹—For nearly two hundred years Weymouth was eminently an agricultural community. It had fine large farms, well cultivated and productive. A hundred years ago a much larger proportion of its area was under cultivation than at present, and many of the best farms of that date or earlier are now grown up to wood or bushes. Its dairies were celebrated throughout the State. With the introduction of manufactures a new condition of things was called into existence, and the young men, instead of following the occupation of their fathers, began to learn trades, and the farms being neglected, the town gradually changed from agriculture to manufactures, and is now almost wholly given up to the latter.

Boots and Shoes.—This interest largely predominates, and employs more men and capital than any other branch of industry. As late as the beginning of the present century there were probably not more than three or four persons who manufactured this class of goods for other than the home market, and those only gave employment to a few apprentices, besides what they could do themselves. These goods were carried to Boston market either upon the backs of the manufacturers, who made the journey on foot, or else in saddle-bags upon horses. The business gradually increased, until it became necessary to use wagons to carry in the goods and bring out materials. The beginnings of this trade were at Weymouth Landing, spreading thence to the north and south villages, reaching latest of all

¹ The materials upon which the following record is founded have been gathered from a large variety of public and private sources, and, where possible, have been carefully verified, and are believed to contain the more important facts connected with the business enterprises of the town. This has been a task of considerable difficulty, as many of the items are not a matter of record, but must be gathered from oral statement. It is thought, however, to contain no important error.

the east, which now surpasses all of the others in the magnitude of its business in this line. It was a whole generation before it became necessary to employ a "baggage wagon," the clumsy pioneer of the present express, and the buildings used in carrying on the manufacture would hardly suffice for offices at the present day, the goods being made wholly at the homes of the workmen, nearly all of whom had little shops in or near their dwellings, the work being prepared and packed only at the factory. As late as 1840, it was a large factory that produced \$500 worth of goods in the week. About that period South Weymouth received an impetus from its Southern trade (some of its manufacturers having gone to New Orleans and established salesrooms in that city), which placed it far ahead of its rivals at the Landing and North Weymouth. The increase in the volume of the business was, however, very large in all parts of the town, especially after the opening of California, in 1849; and the large demand from that State for this class of manufactures the town was forward to meet. From these small beginnings the trade has increased, until there are now forty establishments, employing upwards of 2,500 persons, and using more than a million dollars of capital. The annual production of the various classes of goods is about four millions of dollars in value. Six or eight of these factories furnish work to one hundred to five hundred people each.

Iron.—In the spring of 1771 iron ore, in sufficient quantities to pay well for gathering, began to be found in the ponds of the town, and a contract was made with Thomas Hobart, of Abington, by a public sale, for the ore found in Great Pond at forty shillings per ton, with an agreement to defend him against any claims for damages that might be advanced by other parties should any contest the town's right to the ore; a committee was

also chosen by the town to prosecute any others who should be found taking ore from this pond.

This contract remained in force until the 20th of May, 1773, when a lease was given to Mr. Hobart for thirty years, at sixty pounds per year, for the privilege of taking ore from Great, Whitman's, and Whortleberry Ponds. Ore has been found at various times and places besides, and attempts made to utilize it, but the quantities were so small and the expense of getting it so great that competition with more favored deposits could not be maintained, and the enterprises were abandoned. After the expiration of Mr. Hobart's lease the town appears to have made no other.

The Weymouth Iron Company is one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the town. It was incorporated March 4, 1837, with a capital of \$150,000, which has since been increased to \$300,000. It owns the splendid water privilege at Back River, at the foot of Whitman's Pond. For many years it was exceedingly prosperous, making enormous dividends. From various causes its business gradually declined, and it ceased for a time to pay a profit; but quite recently its trade has begun to revive, and its prospects are again more encouraging. At present it manufactures only nails, and these have a very wide reputation. It employs two hundred and seventy-five men, when running full.

Fish Company.—In the early part of the eighteenth century a company was formed by a number of the prominent men of the town for the purpose of carrying on "a fishing trade to Cape Sables," and the town granted to it the use of "so much of Hunt's Hill, with the lowland and beach adjoining, at the mouth of Fore River, as may be necessary for the purpose." As far as the record shows, this was the first joint-stock company formed in the town. Of its history but little is known.

After this, by nearly a century, came the "Weymouth Commercial Company," in 1805, formed for the purpose of carrying on a foreign and domestic trade. This company employed a capital of not far from twenty thousand dollars, the shares of the several stockholders varying from three hundred to three thousand dollars each; Eliphalet Loud, Esq., being the treasurer. It owned several vessels, among which were the ship "Commerce," Capt. Joseph Tirrell, the brig "Adamant," and the schooner "Venus." This company does not appear to have had a prolonged existence.

Ice Companies. — The ice business is carried on to considerable extent, there being several companies in various parts of the town engaged in supplying the local demand, while the "South Boston Ice Company" cuts large quantities for export. The ice-houses of the latter are located at Great Pond, and have a holding capacity of forty thousand tons, from which they ship to Boston about twenty-five thousand tons annually. The season for cutting lasts from four to six weeks, during which the company employs from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty men, and from twenty to thirty horses, the quality of the ice being the finest in the market. The company commenced business here in 1874.

Lumber, Grain, and Coal. — The navigable waters bordering the northern part of the town have ever been improved by the inhabitants as sources of convenience and profit in the transportation of passengers and freight. From the early settlement sailing vessels ran with more or less regularity between this town and Boston, as well as other places about the bay, but it was not until the present century that there began to be anything like commercial adventure. Quite early in the nineteenth century the lumber trade was opened with the Maine ports, and several freights came annually

into Fore River. After 1820 the trade increased rapidly, and Weymouth Landing became the market for the lumber traffic of the towns lying for many miles to the southward. The business was carried on with enterprise and success for many years, and was a source of profit to the village, until the opening of the railroads diverted much of this trade to other places. There is still, however, a large business done in this line at the Landing. Following the opening of the lumber traffic, the importation of grain from New York and other places was begun, and soon after coal became a staple commodity. All of these branches of business have been continued until the present time, and are now prosecuted largely and successfully by several concerns, who employ large numbers of men and many vessels; and it is no uncommon sight to witness lying at the wharves half a dozen vessels laden with coal and lumber, some of them carrying a freight of four or five hundred tons each.

Among the various industrial interests not before named are the "Bradley Fertilizer Company," formed in 1872 for the purpose of manufacturing various kinds of fertilizers, successors of William L. Bradley, who had previously been engaged in the same business for eleven years. The company owns a large tract of land upon Eastern Neck, the northernmost point on the mainland of Weymouth, upon which they have erected about thirty buildings, with wharves and landings, where they employ about one hundred and seventy-five men, and are manufacturing about sixty thousand tons of their productions in the year. They also own and use the tow-boat "Peter B. Bradley," the largest and strongest in Boston Harbor, with five "lighters," two of three hundred tons each, one of two hundred tons, and two of one hundred tons each; also a brig of three hundred and fifty tons.

Ship-Building. — Although Weymouth has been during most of its history much interested in mercantile marine affairs, owning vessels and furnishing men, yet it has never been largely engaged in the construction of these vessels. About half a century ago a ship-yard was established at Weymouth Landing by Atherton W. Tilden, which he carried on for a few years, and built a number of vessels of various sizes, some of several hundred tons burden. From that time until 1876 but little if anything was done at the business. In the latter year N. Porter Keen commenced the construction of vessels in Old Spain, near Hunt's Hill, and since that time he has built eleven vessels, sail and steam, averaging a cost of about forty thousand dollars each. There is on the stocks at present a large vessel intended for a four-masted schooner (since launched). Mr. Keen employs about thirty men.

The Bay State Hammock Company, Augustus Beals, proprietor, has a factory in Old Spain. Commenced business in 1876, making about two hundred hammocks per year, and now produces twenty-five thousand annually, employing about fifty workmen.

Howe & French purchased, about ten years since, the old Tirrell Mill, where they manufacture fish glue, working about five months in the year, and employing about seventy individuals.

Fire-Works. — About the year 1850, Edmund S. Hunt, of this town, began his first experiments in the manufacture of fire-works, but it was not until 1856 that the business was fairly established. Since that time it has been carried on with success, and has a well-earned reputation for the quality and variety of its productions. The factory is at Weymouth Landing, and in the busy season employs about thirty operatives.

Tanning and Currying. — In former days these branches of business were carried on in many small

establishments scattered in various parts of the town; but these have nearly all disappeared, and are represented by three concerns, who employ in all from twenty to thirty men. One of these factories, that of W. Humphrey & Co., has been in existence, under various owners, for considerably more than a hundred years.

There are also three firms occupied in extracting the oil from the calf-skin skirtings collected at the boot and shoe factories, and in bleaching them. This business employs eight men, and extracts about two tons of grease per week. The work is done at East Weymouth.

At South Weymouth, Clarence A. Hunt has a large factory, in which, during the trade season, he employs one hundred and twenty hands, mostly girls and young men, in the production of various kinds of mittens and gloves, including all kinds of leather and yarn work, about one hundred dozen being a day's work.

There are also many small factories of different kinds of which space will permit only the mention, among them a furniture factory at North Weymouth; a factory at East Weymouth for the canning of fruits, vegetables, and meats; several stamping and gilding establishments; also others for making heels and counters for boots and shoes.

CHAPTER X.

Ministers of the First Church: William Morrell — Mr. Barnard — Joseph Hull — Thomas Jenner — Robert Lenthal — Samuel Newman — Thomas Thacher — Samuel Torrey — Peter Thacher — Thomas Paine — William Smith — Jacob Norton — Josiah Bent, Jr. — John C. Phillips — Joshua Emery, Jr. — Franklin P. Chapin.

Second Church: James Bayley — Simeon Williams.

REV. WILLIAM MORRELL. — Of Rev. William Morrell but little more is known than is recorded in the first chapter. His scholarship and mental ability are fully shown in the elegant Latin poem upon New England, which he published after his return to England. This is republished with an English translation by the Massachusetts Historical Society, First Series, Vol. I. p. 125.

It is unfortunate that no more is known of the succeeding ten years of Weymouth history. The evidence of the presence here of Rev. Mr. Barnard can hardly be doubted, from the fact that Rev. Thomas Prince, from whom comes the statement, was a student in the family of Rev. Samuel Torrey, who came to Weymouth in 1640, at the age of eight years, and resided there until his death in 1707. He was for forty-two years minister there, and could hardly have failed to be well informed in matters concerning its early history, knowing personally, as he did, many of the Gorges Company.

The following is the extract from "Prince's Annals" which has reference to the matter: —

"This year [1624] comes some addition to the few inhabitants of Wessagussett, from Weymouth, Eng., who are another sort of people than the former (MS.

letter), [and on whose account I conclude the town is since called Weymouth]. NOTE.—They have the Rev. Mr. Barnard their first non-conformist minister, who dies among them. But whether he comes before 1630, or when he dies, is yet unknown (MS. letter); nor do I anywhere find the least hint of him, but in the manuscript letter taken from some of the oldest people of Weymouth.”

The latter clause would seem to afford ample basis for the statement.

REV. JOSEPH HULL (parentage unknown) was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1594; matriculated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, May 12, 1612; took his first degree of A. B., Nov. 14, 1614; rector at Northleigh, Devon, April 4, 1621; resigned in 1632, and sailed for America, from Weymouth, Dorset, March 20, 1635; settled in Weymouth Mass., July 8, following; was made freeman on Sept. 2; received a grant of land there June 12, 1636, and was minister there at that time; the same year he was granted land in Hingham. In 1637 he was still in Weymouth, although he is mentioned on the list of settlers at Salem, and also as preaching at Beverly. He was deputy from Hingham in 1638, and the following year. Preached his farewell sermon (probably at Weymouth) May 5, 1639. Was at Barnstable the same month, where he received a grant of land June 4. Was made freeman in Plymouth Colony Dec. 3, 1639. In 1641 he accepted a call to Yarmouth, for which he and his wife were excommunicated, May 1, but afterwards restored. In 1641 he is reported as preaching at the Isle of Shoals. In 1642 and 1643 he was still at Barnstable or vicinity, as seen from the court records, being party in several suits. On May 10, 1643, he was recorded as minister at York, Me., having made his final removal from Plymouth Colony

that year. After some half a dozen years' residence there, he is not heard of again until his return to England in 1659, where he became rector at St. Buryan, Cornwall. In 1662 he was again recorded as minister at Oyster River (Cocheco), N. H., having been ejected from his English living under the St. Bartholomew Act. He died at the Isle of Shoals, Nov. 19, 1665, having been driven from Oyster River by the Quakers in 1662, says Bishop. He was a "man of worth and learning, but given to change," and was involved in many difficulties, perhaps from the force of circumstances. He was personally quite popular, his repeated election to important offices being proof; but he was not a favorite with the colonial authorities and the ministers; hence, perhaps, the larger part of his troubles. His first wife (name not ascertained) was the mother of seven children, born in England, where she died in 1633.

Children:

- I. JOANNA, born 1620; married *John Bursley*.
- II. JOSEPH, born 1622; history unknown.
- III. TRISTRAM, born 1624; ship master and owner, also merchant of Barnstable.
- IV. TEMPERANCE, born 1626.
- V. ELIZABETH, born 1628; married *Capt. John Heard*, of Dover.
- VI. GRIZZILL or GRISELDA, born 1630.
- VII. DOROTHY, born 1632.

Mr. Hull married (2) *Agnes* (family unknown), born 1610, who survived her husband, and was the mother of three children, born in America.

Children:

- VIII. BENJAMIN (alias *Reuben*), baptized in Hingham, March 4, 1638-9; merchant of Portsmouth, N. H.
- IX. NAOMI, baptized at Barnstable, March 22, 1639-40.
- X. RUTH, baptized at Barnstable, May 9, 1641.

[From materials furnished by *Robert B. Hull, Esq., New York.*]

REV. THOMAS JENNER. — Not much is known of his history. He seems to have been in Roxbury as early as 1634-5, and was called to preach at Weymouth in 1636, soon after Mr. Hull commenced his work there; probably sent thither in the interest of the churches and authorities of the Bay Colony to retain the ascendancy for them. He took the freeman's oath in December of that year. On the following Jan. 9, a council met to "reconcile the differences between him and his people, and had good success"; but that success seems to have been short-lived, as difficulties did not cease. He remained there several years. During that time there were also Mr. Hull, Mr. Robert Lenthal, and Mr. Samuel Newman, all ministers in Weymouth. In May 13, 1640, Mr. Jenner was chosen deputy to the General Court, but seems to have left town soon after and went to Saco, Me. He must have been a man of good character and abilities, or he could hardly have received the support he had from the people who sustained him, the ministers of Boston and vicinity, and the colonial authorities.

REV. ROBERT LENTHAL came to Weymouth in 1637, upon the invitation of many of the inhabitants who had been his parishioners in England, who probably judged the time a favorable one to introduce their own man, in consequence of the troubles then existing. He does not seem to have been in favor with the authorities, for he was forbidden ordination by the governor. He was suspected with a leaning in favor of the views of Mrs. Hutchinson and her adherents, and in consequence was brought before a council, convened at the house of Capt. Israel Stoughton, in Dorchester, Feb. 10, 1639, the result of which left matters pretty much as it found them, Mr. Lenthal "being admonished." Upon this council were Rev. John Wilson and Rev. John Cotton,

of the church in Boston; Rev. Zechariah Symmes, of the Charlestown church; Rev. John Weld and Rev. John Eliot, from Roxbury; Rev. Samuel Newman, Rev. Thomas Jenner, Mr. Edward Bates, afterwards ruling elder, and Mr. Stephen French, both from the church in Weymouth; and one private individual, probably Capt. Robert Keayne (a brother-in-law of Mr. Wilson), who took notes of the proceedings, which have been preserved; also Capt. Stoughton, a magistrate and a prominent member of the church in Dorchester.

Mr. Lenthal brought from England a good reputation as a minister, and seems to have done nothing here worthy of censure. In 1640 he removed to Newport, R. I., where he taught school, and afterwards returned to England.

REV. SAMUEL NEWMAN was called to the church in Weymouth in 1639, where he remained four or five years, during which time Mr. Hull, Mr. Jenner and Mr. Lenthal left the town, and he remained master of the situation, which appears not to have been altogether a pleasant one, since he removed about the beginning of 1644-5 to Rehoboth, taking with him a large number of his people. Perhaps the selection of the name for the new town, "the Lord hath made room for us," may furnish a hint for the reason of his removal from Weymouth. He was born in Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, May 10, 1602, and was the son of *Richard Newman*; matriculate of Trinity College, Oxford, March 3, 1620; obtained his degree of A. B. on the 17th of October following, when he was said to be of St. Edmund's Hall. In 1625 he had a very small benefice at Midhope, a part of the parish of Ecclesfield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to which his successor was presented ten years later. He came to New England, where his name is found in 1636 among the members of

the church in Dorchester. He came over in the ship "James" from London in 1635, and died in Rehoboth, July 5, 1663. He was a man of excellent character and learning, a hard student, and an animated preacher, ardently beloved and long lamented by his people. He compiled a concordance of the Bible, the third at that time, and the best in the English language, and is the foundation of that now known as "Crudens." "While living he was defrauded of the profits of his work, and when dead he was robbed even of the name." He married, Dec. 25, 1623, at Banbury, England, *Sybil* —, born in that town, Nov. 21, 1604, and died in Rehoboth, Nov. 2, 1672.

They had:

- I. SAMUEL, born in England, July 6, 1625; married, Dec. 6, 1659, *Bathsheba Chickering*; lived in Rehoboth; was deacon of the church and also deputy to the General Court several times. He died in Rehoboth, Dec. 14, 1710.
- II. ANTIPAS, born in England, Oct. 15, 1627; married, in 1658, *Elizabeth*, daughter of Gov. Winthrop. He was minister at Wenham, Mass., and died in October, 1672. His widow afterwards married a son of Gov. Endicott.
- III. NOAH, born in England, Jan. 10, 1631; married *Joanna*, daughter of Rev. Henry and Margery (sister of Rev. Leonard Hoar, third president of Harvard College) Flint, minister of Braintree; succeeded his father as minister at Rehoboth, in which office he died, April 16, 1678.
- IV. HOPESTILL, born in Weymouth, May 29, 1641; married Rev. George Shove, of Dorchester, afterwards third pastor of the church at Taunton, Mass. She died March 7, 1674.

[This family record is from the Reed Genealogy.]

REV. THOMAS THACHER was the son of Rev. Peter Thacher, rector of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, County Wilts, England, born May 1, 1620, before his father was inducted into office. The family was probably originally from Somersetshire. He came to America in the ship "James" from Southampton, landing in Boston, June 4,

1635, with his uncle Anthony. He made his preparatory studies with Rev. Charles Chauncey, of Scituate, afterwards president of Harvard College. He was ordained as pastor over the church in Weymouth, Jan. 2, 1644-5, where he remained for about twenty years, when he removed to Boston, and was installed Feb. 16, 1670, as the first pastor of the Third Church (the Old South), in which position he remained until his death, Oct. 15, 1678. He was one of the most eminent scholars of his day, and, according to President Stiles, the best Arabic scholar in the country, a faithful pastor, and an interesting preacher. He was also a skilful physician; the author of a paper called "A Guide in the Small-Pox and Measles," the first medical publication issued in this country. "He was a man of prayer and an exemplary ministerial character," but particularly opposed to the Quakers; and whenever he found any of their books among his people he was careful to take possession of them. He married, first, May 11, 1643, *Elizabeth*, youngest daughter of *Rev. Ralph Partridge*, of Duxbury, Mass., by whom he had: THOMAS, RALPH or RODOLPHUS, PETER (born in Salem), baptized July 20, 1651 (graduate of Harvard College, 1671), PATIENCE, and ELIZABETH, who married, first, *Nathaniel Davenport*, the gallant captain killed in the Narragansett fight, Dec. 19, 1675. She afterwards married, in 1677, *Samuel Davis*. Mrs. Elizabeth Thacher died June 2, 1664, and soon after Rev. Thomas married, 1665, *Margaret*, widow of *Jacob Sheaffe*, of Boston, daughter of *Henry Webb*, and removed to that city, where he united with the First Church, Aug. 4, 1667; and when the Old South Church was formed, in consequence of troubles growing out of the bringing of Mr. Davenport from New Haven, he was called to be its pastor.

REV. SAMUEL TORREY, the successor of Rev. Mr. Thacher, in Weymouth, was the son of *Capt. William Torrey*, one of the early settlers of that town, and one of the most important names upon its records, who came to Weymouth from England with his family in 1640. Samuel was at that time eight years old, having been born in the old country in 1632. He was educated at Harvard College, entering that institution about 1650, but did not graduate on account of the lengthening of the term of study for one year, with which there was so much dissatisfaction that he, with several others, among whom were Rev. Josiah Winslow, Rev. Ichabod Wiswell, of Duxbury, agent for Plymouth Colony at the court of England, Rev. Samuel Waterman, of Fairfield, Rev. Mr. Brimsmead, of Marlborough, all afterwards men of distinction in the colonies, left the college without taking their degrees. The early record of his ministry is somewhat obscure; but he seems to have first preached at Hull, about 1656, where he remained for several years. It appears also that he preached for a time in Weymouth previous to his ordination, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Thacher. He was ordained Feb. 14, 1664-5, and continued as pastor of this church until his death, which occurred April 21, 1707, at the age of seventy-five years, fifty-one of which he spent in the ministry. He was married, first, May 15, 1657, while residing at Hull, by Gov. Bellingham, to *Mary*, daughter of *Hon. Edward Rawson*. She died without issue, Sept. 10, 1692; and he married, second, July 30, 1699, *Mary*, widow of *William Symmes*, of Charlestown, who survived him until March 12, 1721. There were no children by this marriage.

Mr. Torrey had the reputation of being one of the ablest ministers of his day. He was of fine personal appearance, with excellent and thoroughly trained intel-

lectual powers, and a dignity of deportment singularly appropriate to his position as estimated by the requirements of that period, at the same time cheerful and agreeable in social intercourse. He was a leader, recognized and acknowledged by the greatest minds of his day. Twice he was elected president of Harvard College: first, in 1681, to succeed President Oakes; and second, in 1684, upon the death of President Rogers, but declined the position. Three times he preached the election sermon before the General Court, May 27, 1674, May 16, 1683, and May 29, 1695, all of which have been printed. During his ministry he was much sought after to assist in ordinations, at councils, and upon other public occasions; and it was during his term of service that the old meeting-house upon Burying Hill, having become from age and decay unfit for further use, was taken down, and a new one erected in 1682 on the site of the present house of worship.

REV. PETER THACHER was called to the pastorate of the church in Weymouth after the death of Rev. Mr. Torrey. He was son of *Thomas Thacher, Jr.*, and grandson of Rev. Thomas Thacher, former pastor at Weymouth; born 1678; graduated at Harvard College, 1696; and was ordained at Weymouth, Nov. 26, 1707. He was a man of excellent abilities and acquirements, of fine personal address, and soon became very popular. For a time his ministry gave promise of great usefulness and success; but after a few years, it becoming apparent that he might become colleague to Rev. Mr. Webb, of the North Church, Boston, the happy relations heretofore existing with his people at Weymouth became disturbed, and at the end of nearly twelve years he resigned his charge, and was dismissed in 1718, although as it appears in an irregular way, for the manner of it caused much ill feeling, not only in the church

at Weymouth, but also in the North Church, Boston, over which he was installed, Jan. 28, 1723, as colleague with Rev. Mr. Webb; and so great was the dissatisfaction in the latter church, that a disturbance occurred at the installation which nearly prevented the service, and resulted in the withdrawal of about fifty members, who formed a new church. Mr. Thacher remained pastor of the North Church, Boston, until his death, March 1, 1739, at the age of sixty-one years, or, as another account has it, sixty-three years. For a few years prior to his settlement at Weymouth, Mr. Thacher taught school in Hatfield, Mass.

REV. THOMAS PAINE, who was ordained as the successor of Rev. Peter Thacher over the church in Weymouth, was the son of *James* and *Berthia* (*Thacher-Paine*), and grandson of *Thomas Paine*, who was the first of the family in this country, and who settled in Eastham, in 1639. He was born in Yarmouth, April 9, 1695, O. S., in a house brought from England, and which is yet standing. He received a liberal education, graduating at Harvard College in 1717, having been prepared for that institution by Rev. Jonathan Russell, of Barnstable. In college he applied himself vigorously to his studies, particularly mathematics and astronomy, in which he excelled, pursuing them much beyond the usual college course of that day. In 1718 and 1719 he published almanacs in his own name. He calculated an eclipse of the sun, which was to occur in 1806, which was found to be in exact accord with later calculations. He also gave special attention to the study of Latin, Greek, Hebrew and French. In August, following his graduation, he commenced the study of divinity with Rev. Theophilus Barnard, of Andover, and after completing his theological studies he accepted a call to settle as pastor of the church at Weymouth, and was

ordained Aug. 19, 1719. Here he remained as long as he continued in the ministry, but the unfortunate financial condition of the parish, which had during his administration lost a large portion of its support in the setting-off of the second precinct in 1723, rendered his stay not always pleasant. Troubles were constantly arising from difficulty in raising his salary, and this, with ill health, compelled him in 1730 to ask his dismissal, which, however, was not granted until April 15, 1734, when his connection with the church and parish was formally terminated. During the later years of his pastorate he resided in Boston, although attending to the duties of his office in Weymouth. After retiring from the ministry he engaged in commercial pursuits and carried on a large domestic and foreign trade. He was also extensively engaged in iron manufactures, having foundries in Abington and Bridgewater. In his business transactions he accumulated considerable wealth, which was, however, lost subsequently by the perils of war and the fluctuations of the currency. He married, April 21, 1721, *Eunice*, daughter of *Rev. Samuel* and *Abigail (Willard-Treat)*, of Eastham, and grand-daughter of Col. Robert Treat, for thirty years governor of Connecticut, when she was but sixteen years of age, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, of whom the late *Hon. Robert Treat Paine*, of national reputation, was one. Mr. Paine was probably second in point of talent and education to none of his predecessors in the Weymouth pulpit, and his kindness of disposition and gentleness of manner were such that had it not been for the unfortunate financial position of the parish, he might probably have remained there during his life. He died in Germantown, Quincy, Mass., May 31, 1757, and was buried in the Old North Cemetery, Weymouth. His wife died Oct. 17, 1747, aged forty-two years.

The following is the record of his family.

Children:—

- I. ABIGAIL, born March 6, 1725; married *Joseph Greenleaf*, Oct. 17, 1749; died Jan. 15, 1808.
- II. ROBERT TREAT, born Oct. 9, 1727; died Oct. 21, 1727.
- III. THOMAS, born July 3, 1729; died Aug. 19, 1730.
- IV. ROBERT TREAT, born in Boston, March 11, 1731; married *Sally Cobb*.
- V. EUNICE, born May 11, 1733; died Feb. 2, 1803; unmarried.

The first three children were probably born in Weymouth; the two latter in Boston.

REV. WILLIAM SMITH, of Charlestown, was the successor in the Weymouth pulpit [First Parish] of Rev. Thomas Paine. He was the son of *William* and *Abigail* (*Fowle-Smith*, born in Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 29, 1706-7. He was educated for the ministry, graduating at Harvard College in 1725. He was called to the pastorate of the Weymouth church, and ordained to that office on the first Wednesday of December, 1734, in which position he continued until his death, Sept. 17, 1783, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and the forty-ninth of his ministry. The charm of his manner and the conciliatoriness of his conduct soon won for him the hearts of his people, which he retained to the last. "He was loved and respected by them, especially the last generation, who grew up and were educated under his ministry." The following inscriptions are copied from the gravestones in the Old North Cemetery, Weymouth, where Mr. and Mrs. Smith lie buried:—

"In memory of | Rev^d. WILLIAM SMITH, pastor of | the 1st ch^h of
C^t. in Weymouth | Ob^t. Sept^r. 17th, 1783, Æ. 77, in | the 49th year
of his Ministry. | As a Divine he was eminent | As a Preacher of the
Gospel | eloquent and devotional in life | he exhibited the Virtues
of the | Religion which he had taught | in Death felt its Supports &
| closed a long & useful life | with hopes full of Immortality."

"Here lies the body of Mrs. | ELIZABETH SMITH, the amiable and
| pious Consort of the Rev^d William | Smith, pastor of the first church
| of Christ in Weymouth, who died | October the 1st, 1775, in the
| 54th year of her Age."

"Thus write the voice from heaven.
Proclaims the virtuous dead are
ever blest. Their works immortalize their
Names. Their labors cease and here they rest
till that bright morn shall wake the
beauteous clay to bloom and sparkle in eternal day."

Mr. Smith married (date of publishment, Aug. 3, 1740) *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Col. John* and *Elizabeth* (*Norton-Quincy*, born in 1722. [The Weymouth records say *Widow Elizabeth*.] They had the following children:—

- I. MARY, born in Weymouth, Dec. 9, 1741; married, Nov. 25, 1762, *Richard*, son of *John* and *Elizabeth* (*Pearse-Cranch*, born at Kingsbridge, Eng., November, 1726, and came to Boston in the ship "Wilmington," in 1746. He was a distinguished man in his State, having been deputy to the General Court from Old Braintree, State senator and judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He resided in Quincy.
- II. ABIGAIL, born in Weymouth, Nov. 11, 1744; married, Oct. 25, 1764, *John*, son of *Dea. John* and *Susanna* (*Boylston-Adams*, born in Braintree (now Quincy), Oct. 9, 1735; one of the founders of the Republic, than whom none was more active and influential; second President of the United States. They were the parents of *John Quincy Adams*, the illustrious sixth President of his native country.
- III. WILLIAM, born in Weymouth, Dec. 1, 1746; married, Jan. 3, 1779, *Martha White*. [Wyman says he married *Catherine Louisa Salmon*, probably a second marriage.]
- IV. ELIZABETH, born in Weymouth, date not on record, baptized April 8, 1750; married, first (date of publication Aug. 23, 1777), *Rev. John Shaw*, of Haverhill; second, *Rev. S. Peabody*.

The following notice appeared in the *Boston Gazette* of Sept. 22, 1783:—

“On Wednesday last departed this life at Weymouth, aged seventy-seven, the Reverend pious and venerable Mr. William Smith, Pastor of the first church in that Town. His remains were very respectfully interred on Saturday last.”

REV. JACOB NORTON, the twelfth pastor of the First Church at Weymouth, was the son of *Samuel* and *Mary* (*Porter-Norton*, born in Abington, Mass., Feb. 12, 1764. His father (son of *Capt. John* and *Elizabeth* (*Thaxter Norton*), was a native of Hingham, Mass., and his mother a descendant of *Richard Porter*, who settled in Weymouth in 1635. He also was a graduate of Harvard College of the class of 1785, and soon after received a call to settle as minister over the old church of his maternal ancestor in Weymouth, and was ordained Oct. 10, 1787, where he continued until July 10, 1824, when he was dismissed. This was his only pastorate. He was a man of fine talents and education and a scholar of high rank. He published many controversial works, and his discussions upon theological subjects were conducted with great ability and won for him a high reputation. The early years of his ministry were prosperous, but during the latter portion of his stay with that church his frequent doctrinal changes caused much trouble and perplexity and finally terminated his connection with it. The point of greatest difference being upon the question of baptism, changing from a strong pedobaptist to as decided an opponent, in which movement he failed to receive the sympathies and support of his people. He afterwards removed to Billerica, where he died Jan. 17, 1858, at the age of ninety-four years lacking twenty-six days, retaining his mental and physical faculties to a wonderful degree until the last. After retiring from the pastorate, he changed his religious views, first to the Unitarian, and later to the Universalist. He was, when settled, an extreme Calvinist.

He married, Feb. 11, 1789, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Richard* and *Mary* (*Smith-Cranch* (baptized in Weymouth, Nov. 27, 1763, by Rev. William Smith, her grandfather), by whom he had the following children:—

- I. RICHARD CRANCH, born in Weymouth, March 12, 1790; a graduate of Harvard College of 1808; died at Alexandria, D. C., Oct. 13, 1821.
- II. WILLIAM SMITH, born in Weymouth, Dec. 29, 1791; a graduate of Harvard College of 1812; died at Portsmouth, N. H., July 19, 1827.
- III. JACOB PORTER, born in Weymouth, Dec. 16, 1793; married, Oct. 4, 1818, *Harriet*, daughter of *John* and *Hannah* (*Patterson-Holbrook*, born in Weymouth, April 26, 1796; resided in Boston.
- IV. EDWARD, born in Weymouth, Oct. 24, 1795; was captured during the war with England, and died in Dartmoor Prison, Sept. 29, 1814.
- V. THOMAS BOYLSTON ADAMS, born in Weymouth, Feb. 17, 1799; died at Fayetteville, N. C., July 23, 1831.
- VI. ELIZABETH, born in Weymouth, May 28, 1802.
- VII. MARY CRANCH, born in Weymouth, May 19, 1804.
- VIII. LUCY ANN, born in Weymouth, May 13, 1806.

Mrs. Norton died in Weymouth, Jan. 25, 1811; and Mr. Norton married, second (date of publishment in Weymouth, Feb. 20, 1813), *Hannah Bowers*, 2d, of Billerica.

Mr. Norton was a tall, erect, spare man of dignified appearance and pleasant address, and, notwithstanding his change of religious belief, the neighboring clergymen esteemed him highly, although they deplored his heresy.

REV. JOSIAH BENT, JR., of Milton, Mass., was the successor of Mr. Norton, at Weymouth. He was born in Milton, Mass., Oct. 1, 1797; graduated at Harvard University in 1822, and pursued his theological studies at Princeton Seminary, which he entered soon after his graduation at Cambridge. He remained, however, at

that institution but about a year and left, continuing his studies probably with a private teacher, as was formerly the custom. In 1824 he received a call to settle over the church and parish at North Weymouth, where he was ordained Oct. 13. He remained in this position until Oct. 10, 1833, when he was dismissed on account of trouble arising from the Masonic controversy. He soon after removed to Falmouth, Mass., and was installed as pastor over the church there Feb. 5, 1834, and continued as such until his dismissal, Feb. 22, 1837. On April 19, of the same year, he was installed as pastor over the First Church of Amherst, Mass., where he remained until his death Nov. 19, 1839. He was a remarkably successful pastor, and it is said, that in the fifteen years of his ministry over his three parishes, not less than five hundred persons were converted.

Upon the Weymouth Church records are found the following baptisms of children of Rev. Josiah and Paulina Bent:—

- I. JOSIAH, Oct. 2, 1825.
- II. PAULINA RICE, June 1, 1829.
- III. SAMUEL ADAMS, Aug. 16, 1829.
- IV. SUSAN SARAH, Nov. 13, 1830.
- V. HENRY K. W., April 1, 1832.
- VI. THACHER TUCKER, Oct. 6, 1833.

(The following sketch of Rev. John Charles Phillips, the fourteenth pastor of the church at North Weymouth, Mass., was furnished by his brother, Wendell Phillips, Esq. Mr. Phillips was a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent families in Massachusetts, and one that has always borne an honorable record:—)

“REV. JOHN CHARLES PHILLIPS was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 15, 1807, and was the son of *Hon. John Phillips*, the first mayor of that city. He was educated at the Boston Public Latin School, and after passing a year at the military academy of Capt. Partridge, at Norwich, Vt., was graduated at Harvard College with

the class of 1826. He studied law with the Hon. Samuel Hubbard, afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. After completing a full course of legal study, his inclination drawing him strongly to the ministry, he passed three years at the Andover Theological Institution, and was ordained, Dec. 18, 1833, over the North Parish of Weymouth. There he remained about four years, respected and beloved by his people. He married, Dec. 24, 1833, *Harriet*, the daughter of *Francis Welch*, of Boston. On Dec. 26, 1839, he was installed over the First Congregational Church, of Methuen, Mass., and his pastorate there lasted more than twenty years, when the state of his health obliged him to resign and he was never afterwards able to preach.

An extract from the resolutions passed by the church at that time shows how he was valued by his people: —

‘ *Resolved*, That the length of his ministry, the uniform kindness of feeling between pastor and people, and between him and the people of other denominations, with the general prosperity of this church and society during that time, will indicate more clearly than language his great worth as a man and the value of his labors and example as a Christian minister.’

He returned to Boston and died there Dec. 5, 1878, having nearly completed his seventy-first year. He left a widow and four children: one son, *Mr. John C. Phillips*; *Margaret W.*, the wife of *A. B. Hall*; *Miriam W.*, the wife of *Dr. W. H. Rollins*; *Anna Dunn*, unmarried. His intellect was keenly logical; whatever truth he recognized he saw with marvellous clearness, stated it with rare precision, and defended it with quick, close argument, so exhaustive as to leave little to be added. United with this quality was a rare wit, lavish in illustrations, prompt at retort, and dispelling angry clouds with the lightning of a fine humor.

His preaching was conversational, he never thundered; short, terse sentences full of thought, epigrammatic; such as lodged everything securely in memory, and so direct as to reach every man's conscience; earnest, as of one who believed all he said and with a life behind it so consistent that men willingly listened and yielded cheerfully to its influence. As a disputant he never hurried or interrupted his opponent; was always serene and self-poised, waiting patiently until the other had ceased speaking, and ever ready to state his opponent's case for him even stronger than he could do it himself. His simple tastes made him prefer a settlement in the country, where he could come into closer communion and have a nearer and more direct influence on his hearers. He liked plain people and the manners of common life; always wishing to get close to his audience or companion. But such was his native dignity that neither playful wit nor familiar manners ever emboldened one to take any liberty with him. He was singularly free from ambition; anxious to *be*, careless what he *seemed*, and little heeding men's judgments. Intellectually fearless and independent; thoroughly convinced that *truth* could always defend itself without artificial aid, and hence uniformly tolerant and liberal; willing to waive dogmas if a man's purpose was right and his face Zionward.

At a time when some abolitionists were accustomed to interrupt Sunday services, he saw Stephen S. Foster seated before him in the pews. Mentioning the fact to his people, he invited Mr. Foster to come to the pulpit and give his testimony. The fearless and eloquent agitator rose to say, 'When I am *invited* to a pulpit, it is evidence that I have no occasion to go there.'

Mr. Phillips occasionally asked clergymen of other denominations to preach for him, saying, 'If I cannot hold my people with a hundred sermons a year against a

few from men of other views, they cannot be worth holding.' His prayers revealed the depth and sincerity of his nature. There are very few lips that God touches with fitness to utter for us our prayers. Only a life of peculiar simplicity and seriousness can give this grace. Those who knelt with him at the altar cannot fail to remember the simplicity and tenderness, the deep feeling and trembling pathos of his prayers, which seemed to lift us into the very presence of God; and one was sure that he who offered them must stand with familiar love at the very feet of the Father.

'Thrice blest whose lives are faithful prayers,
Whose lives in higher love endure;
What souls possess themselves so pure,
Or is their blessedness like theirs?'"

REV. JOSHUA EMERY, JR., the successor of Rev. John C. Phillips in the pulpit of the First Church of Weymouth, was the son of *Joshua* and *Elizabeth (Welch) Emery*, born in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 5, 1807; was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover; graduated at Amherst College in 1831, and pursued his theological studies at Andover Seminary, from which he graduated in 1834. He was ordained as pastor over the Orthodox Church at Fitchburg, Mass., May 13, 1835, where he remained but a short time, when he was called to the First Church at Weymouth, over which he was installed Jan. 25, 1838, and relieved from active service at his own request, Oct. 22, 1873, feeling the burden of years and the duties of his office to be too great for his strength. The remainder of his life was spent in quiet retirement. He died April 24, 1882, in his seventy-sixth year, at the residence of his son Charles F., in Kansas City, Mo., and his remains have since been removed for burial to Boxford, Mass.

"In his home life he was the kindest of fathers, and

his spiritual life was such as to exert an influence for good, not easily forgotten, on all with whom he associated. Before his death and for the greater part of his retired life he was with his children, and he died knowing that *all* of his children were church members. I shall never forget the Sabbath previous to his death. I was with him, and the day was spent mostly in prayer and singing, in which, though very weak, he joined, and expressed himself as being *so* happy, as he should 'soon see Jesus.'" In person he was above the medium height, slenderly built, but of very erect carriage and brisk movement, thin of feature, with an aquiline nose, somewhat prominent, and of a pleasing countenance. He was highly valued as an associate and friend by his neighbors in the ministry. To strangers he had sometimes the appearance of reserve and austerity, but upon acquaintance he was found to be very genial and agreeable. He was forward in all the benevolent enterprises of the day, and diligently labored to promote their interests. He married, May 19, 1835, *Harriet*, daughter of *Jacob* and *Lucy (Manning-Peabody)*, by whom he had the following children:—

- I. HARRIET PEABODY, born in Fitchburg, July 23, 1836.
 - II. JOSHUA, born in North Weymouth, June 1, 1840; a boot and shoe merchant, residing in Chicago.
 - III. CHARLES FRANCIS, born in North Weymouth, March 10, 1849; a boot and shoe merchant residing in Kansas City, Mo.
 - IV. MARGARET, born in North Weymouth, Sept. 2, 1850, and died there, Sept. 1, 1852.
- Harriet P. is married and yet living.

REV. FRANKLIN PERRY CHAPIN, the present pastor of the First Church in Weymouth, and the sixteenth since its organization, son of *Ebenezer* and *Sarah (Robinson-Chapin)*, was born in Gill, Franklin Co., Mass., Aug. 14, 1827; pursued his preparatory studies at

Shelburne Falls Academy, and graduated at Amherst College in 1852. He studied theology at the Bangor Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1857. His first settlement as a minister of the gospel was over the Congregational Church in Camden, Me., where he was ordained Nov. 11, 1857, and where he remained for about ten years, being dismissed Sept. 3, 1867. Soon after this he received a call from the Second Church, East Street, Amherst, Mass., which he accepted, and was installed as its pastor, Jan. 21, 1868. He remained in this position for a little more than three years, when ill health compelled him to relinquish it, and he was dismissed March 27, 1871. During the two succeeding years he served as superintendent of schools of that town, at the end of which time he received a call from the First Church and Parish of Weymouth, Mass., which he accepted, and was installed as pastor, Oct. 22, 1873, which position he still retains. He married, first, Dec. 2, 1857, *Sarah Sumner*, daughter of *Addi* and *Margaret (Sumner-Wallace)*, born in Hadley, Mass., Sept. 2, 1830, and died in Amherst, Mass., Jan. 22, 1868.

Children: —

- I. FRANK SUMNER, born in Camden, Me., July 7, 1860.
- II. CHARLES EMMONS, born in Camden, Me., March 3, 1862.
- III. SARAH LOUISA, born in Camden, Me., Nov. 21, 1863.
- IV. EDWIN ROBINSON, born in Camden, Me., Aug. 29, 1865.

He married, second, Jan. 11, 1871, *Margaret*, daughter of *Robert* and *Elizabeth S. (Pendleton-McFarlane)*, born in Camden, Me., March 23, 1842, a missionary among the Esquimaux in Labrador, who died in Weymouth, Mass., Oct. 25, 1882. Child: —

- V. ROBERT MCFARLANE, born in Weymouth, Oct. 5, 1877.

REV. JAMES BAYLEY, the first pastor of the Second Church in Weymouth, was born in Roxbury, Mass., in

1698. He graduated at Harvard College in 1719, and was ordained at South Weymouth, Sept. 26, 1723. After his graduation, he appears to have lived in Andover for a time, where he taught school, and probably pursued at the same time his theological studies. The following entry is found upon the records of the First Church, Andover, Mass. (now North Andover), under date of Feb. 26, 1721-2: "Mr. James Bailey, schoolmaster, and Sarah Bayley, wife of Mr. J. Bailey, removed to Weymouth." He died Aug. 22, 1766, and was buried in the old graveyard on Pleasant Street. His gravestone bears the following inscription:—

"SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI."

"Here lies interred y^e remains of y^e Rev. James Bailey, born at Roxbury, took his 1st degree at Harvard College 1719, ordained 1st Pastor of y^e 2^d church of Christ in Weymouth Sept. 26, 1723. After a lingering indisposition, departed this life Aug. 22^d, 1766, in y^e 69th year of his age in y^e firm, supporting belief of those doctrines of grace which he had for y^e space of 43 years preached publickly and from house to house.

The sweet remembrance of y^e just,
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust."

The following is from the Weymouth town records.
Children of Rev. James and Sarah Bayley:—

- I. JAMES, born probably in Andover, Jan. 15, 1722.
- II. SARAH, born in Weymouth, April 27, 1724.
- III. ELIZABETH, } born in Weymouth, July 22, 1725.
- IV. MARY, }
- V. JOSHUA, born in Weymouth, Nov. 24, 1726.
- VI. THOMAS, born in Weymouth, Oct. 10, 1728.
- VII. SAMUEL, born in Weymouth, March 27, 1730.
- VIII. *Deacon* NATHANIEL, born in Weymouth, Dec. 27, 1731.
- IX. DANIEL, born in Weymouth, April 1, 1734.
- X. SARAH, born in Weymouth, June 16, 1735.
- XI. JOHN, born in Weymouth, Feb. 2, 1737.
- XII. MARY, born in Weymouth, Oct. 17, 1742.
- XIII. BENJAMIN, born in Weymouth, Dec. 1, 1745.

REV. SIMEON WILLIAMS, the second pastor of the Second Church in Weymouth, Mass., was born in Easton, Mass., in 1743; graduated at New Jersey College in 1765, and was ordained at South Weymouth, Oct. 26, 1768, his first and only pastorate, where he died, May 31, 1819, and was buried in the cemetery on Main Street, with the following inscription upon his gravestone: —

“ This Monument is erected in Memory of the Rev. Simeon Williams, the 2^d Pastor of the South Church in Weymouth. He was born in Easton, was graduated at N. J. College in 1765, was ordained Oct. 26, 1768, & died May 31st, 1819, in the 76th year of his age and the 51st of his ministry.

Though earthly shepherds dwell in dust,
The aged and the young;
The watchful eye in darkness closed,
And mute the instructive tongue,
The eternal Shepherd still survives,
New comfort to impart;
His eyes still guide us, and his voice
Still animates our heart.”

His wife, who died Aug. 10, 1823, aged seventy-four years, lies buried by his side.

Rev. Simeon Williams was married (date of publication Sept. 1, 1770) to *Mrs. Anna Crocker*, of Eastham, Mass., by whom he had the following children: —

- I. ANNA, born in Weymouth, Aug. 31, 1771.
- II. SOPHIA, born in Weymouth, Dec. 29, 1772.
- III. SOPHIA, born in Weymouth, Oct. 7, 1776.
- IV. SIMEON, born in Weymouth, April 5, 1778.
- V. BETSEY, born in Weymouth, July 16, 1780.
- VI. JOSEPH CROCKER, born in Weymouth, Oct. 26, 1783.
- VII. THOMAS, born in Weymouth, March 11, 1787.

CHAPTER XI.

THE PHYSICIANS OF WEYMOUTH.¹

Early Medical History—Salisbury—Nicholas Byram—Thomas Thacher—Nathaniel White—James Hayward—Benjamin Richards—Daniel French—Lazarus Andrews Beale—Cotton Tufts—James Torrey—Thomas Vinson—James Lovell—Noah Fifield—Appleton Howe—Jacob Richards—David Torrey—Timothy Gordon—Joseph Dorr—Ebenezer Turell Learned—Hervey Eliphaz Weston—George Fordyce Fifield—Charles Coffran—Daniel Lewis Gibbens—Josiah Ball—Ira H. Perry—Ephraim Lewis Warren—John Henry Gilbert—George Wyman Fay—William Cranch Bond Fifield—Lemuel Fuller—Charles Carroll Tower—Joseph Corlieu—Francis Flint Forsaith—Oliver Perry Piper—Moses Reuben Greely—Granville Wilson Tinkham—Roscoe Ellsworth Brown—John Chisholm Fraser—William Abram Drake—Joseph Porter Hodgdon—Norton Quincy Tirrell—William Fales Hathaway—Judson L. Beck—Mrs. Dr. Tuck—Mrs. Dr. Tirzah E. Goodwin.

THE old settlement of Wessagusset claims priority, as far as I can ascertain, as to the presence of a physician, over any place in New England except Plymouth. Certain difficulties are encountered in obtaining the early medical history of any community, especially if that history dates back near the first settlement of the country. One of these is the fact that, at that early date, the practice of medicine was not on so recognized a basis as at the present time. There were no medical schools or associations in the country, and each doctor

¹ This chapter, covering an outline of the medical profession of the town with brief biographical sketches of its various members, who have, as far as has been ascertained, lived here, has been prepared with great care and much labor by Francis Flint Forsaith, M. D., a physician of more than twenty years' standing in the town, and is a valuable addition to the sketch.

was isolated and independent. There was no authorized power for conferring degrees, and any one, however incompetent, might assume the title Dr., with no authority but his own, and be recognized as such to a certain extent.

A third reason is because at that early date the clerical and medical professions were occasionally united in the same individual, and this person would usually be recognized as a minister rather than a doctor, so that his name would not appear in the annals as a physician.

Cotton Mather (Mag., I., p. 428, 2d ed. Lond., 1702) says: "It is well known that until two hundred years ago, physic in England was no profession distinct from divinity." He also says: "Ever since the days of Luke, the evangelist, skill in physic has been frequently professed and practised by persons whose most declared business was the study of divinity. But I suppose the greatest frequency of this angelical conjunction has been seen in those parts of America where they are mostly the poor to whom the gospel is preached by pastors whose compassion to them in their poverty invites them to supply the want of abler physicians."

These things and the general indefiniteness incident to a new settlement render the early history of the medical, as of every other profession, somewhat unsatisfactory.

Thomas Weston's company of "merchant adventurers" set sail from Old England, April, A. D. 1622, under charge of Weston's brother-in-law, Richard Green. Among them was a surgeon, a Mr. Salisbury. This Salisbury was the first representative of the medical profession in Weymouth, and possibly the first in New England, although mention is made in the "Annals" of Dr. Samuel Fuller of Plymouth, who wrote to Governor Bradford, June 28, 1630, that at the request

of Mr. Warham, he "had been to Mattapan and let some twenty of these people blood." Concerning the character of this man and his success in his profession, history gives us no information, as far as I am aware, nor whether, when the settlement was temporarily broken up, he followed Sanders to Maine or Standish to Plymouth. Neither does it inform us whether, during the times of Blackstone, Morrell, Hull, Jenner, Lenthal and Newman, up to the date when Byram came, there was any physician in the colony. It is highly probable, however, that there was, or else that the office of physician was assumed by some of the reverend gentlemen above mentioned.

NICHOLAS BYRAM, a physician, came to Weymouth in 1638. He remained here twenty-four years, and in 1662 removed, with his family, to Bridgewater, being one of the first settlers of that town, and with his wife among the first members of the church there formed.

Dr. Byram, according to family tradition, was the son of an English gentleman of the county of Kent, who removed to Ireland about the time Nicholas was born. His father sent him, at the age of sixteen, to visit his friends in England, in charge of a supposed friend who betrayed his trust, robbed him of his money, and sent him to the West Indies, where he was sold to service to pay for his passage. After his term of service had expired he made his way to New England and settled in Weymouth, finally removing, as aforesaid, to Bridgewater.

He married *Susannah*, daughter of *Abraham Shaw*, of Dedham, and was the father of eight children, at least six of whom were born in Weymouth, viz.:—

- I. NICHOLAS.
- II. ABIGAIL, who married *Thomas Whitman*.
- III. DELIVERANCE, who married *John Porter*.

- IV. EXPERIENCE, who married *John Willis*.
- V. SUSANNAH, who married *Samuel Edson*.
- VI. MARY, who married *Samuel Leach*.

He died in 1727.

REV. THOMAS THACHER. — Contemporary with Dr. Byram for seventeen years was the Rev. Thomas Thacher. This man was the son of *Rev. Peter Thacher*, rector of St. Edmunds, Salisbury, in County Wilts, England. He was born May 1, 1620, and came over with his uncle Anthony, in the "*James*," from Southampton, arriving in Boston, June 4, 1635. He then went to Ipswich with his uncle and other friends, and, in order to avoid the peril of a return to England in August of the same year, — on which voyage all but Anthony and his wife were lost, — he was put under the direction of the Rev. Charles Chauncy, of Scituate, who prepared him for his profession "with great diligence," as it is said.

This Rev. Charles Chauncy, was equally celebrated as a divine and a physician, and Mr. Thacher received instruction in both these professions. His good sense, united with a general acquaintance with the science of the day, acquired for him a great reputation as a physician, and, to complete his honors, Mather asserts that he "composed a Hebrew Lexicon, so compressed that within one sheet of paper he had given every considerable word in the language."

He married, May 11, 1643, *Elizabeth*, youngest daughter of *Rev. Ralph Partridge*, of Duxbury, and was settled over the church at Weymouth, as successor to Rev. Samuel Newman, Jan. 2, 1645. He spent about twenty years in Weymouth, and then removed to Boston and joined the First Church there, Aug. 4, 1667.

Mr. Thacher was installed as pastor over what is now the Old South Church, Feb. 16, 1670, and is said to have been the first minister ordained in America. He is said

also to have been the author of the first medical work ever published in this country, — a tract entitled “A Brief Guide to the Common People, in the Small-Pox and Measles,” first published in Boston in 1677, and a second edition in 1702.

Cotton Mather informs us that having preached for his father, he visited a sick person after going out of the assembly, whereby he got some harm, which turned into a fever of which he died Oct. 15, 1678, aged fifty-eight years.

DR. NATHANIEL WHITE was born in 1690,¹ according to Alden’s Early History of the Medical Profession, in the county of Norfolk, Mass., and to the inscription on his tombstone, or in 1701, as stated by Vinton, in his “White Genealogy.” He graduated from Harvard College in 1725, and was a man of much talent and eminent in his profession, although a very eccentric person. It is asserted that when he was summoned to a patient in stormy weather, he frequently would refuse to go, saying, “the weather was not fit for any one to go out”; but the messenger on his return usually found him, with his *saddle-bags*, at the bedside of his patient. He resided on the corner of Main and Pond Streets, the site of the house formerly occupied by Dr. Greeley, dentist. He married his first wife, *Sarah Lovell*, April 27, 1726, who died March 15, 1733;

¹ Dr. Nathaniel White, the son of Deacon Thomas and Mary (White. White, was born in Weymouth, Sept. 4, 1701. His mother was the daughter of James and Sarah (Baker-White, of Dorchester, and granddaughter of Edward White, the first of the name who settled in that town.

As Deacon Thomas and Mary White were not married until 1700 and he then only twenty-seven years old, Nathaniel could not have been born earlier than the above date, and the date upon the gravestone is evidently an error. His age upon the town records is put down as fifty-eight. These facts agree with the record of Col. Asa White, one of the family born in 1736. — *Weymouth Historical Society Papers*.

his second, *Ruth Holbrook*, April 15, 1742, who died May, 1752, aged thirty-seven; his third wife, *Widow Abigail Keith*, of Bridgewater, July 1, 1755. He was the son of Deacon Thomas White, grandson of Ebenezer White, great-grandson of Thomas White, who was admitted a freeman of Massachusetts colony, March 3, 1635-6, "being then and previously an inhabitant of Weymouth and a member of the church."

In the old town records may be seen the following: "March 13, 1727, *Voted*, at the aforesaid meeting whether the Town will give to Doctor White five acres of land below — hill, that was formerly granted to John Vinson, provided the said Doctor White continues in the town of Weymouth and in the practice of physic, and in case he shall remove out of town, said White to purchase said land, or to return it to the Town again." It passed in the affirmative.

Where the first and third wives of Dr. White lie buried I do not know, but in the Highland Cemetery, South Weymouth, on a quaint, old moss-covered, double slate headstone, the following inscription is still to be made out, although some of the words are imperfect: —

"Here lies inter^d y^e Body of
Doct^r Nathaniel White who de-
parted this life Nov. 23^d 1758, in
y^e 68th year of his age.

Here lies Buried y^e Body of
Mrs. Ruth White, wife to Doc.
Nathaniel White, who died 1752,
in y^e 37th Year of Her Age.

Thousands of journeys Night & Day
I've travelled weary on y^e way
to heal the Sick but now I've gone
A journey never to return."

On a headstone adjoining is the inscription: —

"Here Lies Buried y^e Body of Asa, son of Dr. Nathaniel White
& Ruth his wife who Died 1747, Aged 8 months 4 days."

Children of Dr. Nathaniel and Sarah: —

- I. ABNER, born in Weymouth, Jan. 9, 1727; died 1741.
- II. ALETHEA, born in Weymouth, June 2, 1728.
- III. ASA, born in Weymouth, Dec. 22, 1729; died 1730.
- IV. TAMAR, born in Weymouth, Jan. 19, 1731.

Children of Dr. Nathaniel and Ruth: —

- V. ABNER, born in Weymouth, Dec. 24, 1742.
- VI. ASA, born in Weymouth; died 1747, aged 8 months.
- VII. THOMAS, born in Weymouth; died March 18, 1766, aged 14 years.

And perhaps others.

DR. JAMES HAYWARD. — For most of the information I have in regard to this physician, I acknowledge my indebtedness to the secretary of the Weymouth Historical Society, who has kindly furnished me with many facts taken in part from the Suffolk probate records and in part from the Weymouth town records. Still the knowledge in regard to him is exceedingly meagre, not even comprising the date of his birth or his death.

From the Suffolk record, book 34, page 282, we are informed that Nehemiah Hayward, of Hingham, tailor, was appointed to administer upon the estate of his brother James Hayward, physician, of Weymouth, March 27, 1739. From page 536, same book, it appears that the estate of Dr. James Hayward, of Weymouth, was valued at £241 11s. 4d., January, 1739; Jeremiah Beal, Samuel French, Thomas Waterman, appraisers. In book 35, page 125, the account of Nehemiah Hayward in the settlement of his brother's estate is given as follows: Inventory amount £253 16s. 4d.; bills paid and allowed £32 5s. 8d., Sept. 3, 1740. By the same record it appears, book 37, page 487, that James Hayward, minor, aged about eighteen years, son of James Hayward, physician, of Weymouth, chooses Benjamin Wesson, of Stoncham, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, housewright, for his guardian over property left

him by his father, April 22, 1745; George Craddock, John Payne, witnesses.

We are informed by the Weymouth records that Dr. James Hayward was published Aug. 3, 1738, to Sarah Green; also, that Lydia, daughter of James and Elizabeth Hayward, was born Feb. 24, 1736. These facts seem to be established by the records, that Dr. Hayward was a citizen of Weymouth, in comfortable circumstances, that he married two wives, that he had two children, a boy and a girl, and that he died previous to 1739.

DR. BENJAMIN RICHARDS, the same person who is spoken of in the genealogy of the Richards family as Ephraim Richards, was the son of *Benjamin* and *Joanna (Hunt-Richards)*, born in Weymouth, Aug. 12, 1714. He settled in practice in North Weymouth. He married *Abigail*, daughter of *Ephraim* and *Sarah (Bass-Thayer)*, Braintree, Nov. 21, 1734. They had ten children, as follows:—

- I. BENJAMIN, born Nov. 29, 1735; died the same day.
- II. BENJAMIN, born Feb. 21, 1737; died the same day.
- III. BENJAMIN, born Dec. 24, 1739; died in the army, 1757.
- IV. EPHRAIM, born Oct. 25, 1740.
- V. ABIGAIL, born Nov. 17, 1742.
- VI. SARAH, born Oct. 13, 1744.
- VII. JOANNA, born Sept. 26, 1746.
- VIII. PETER HUNT, born Jan. 13, 1749; was killed on board a privateer, 1778.
- IX. RUTH, born Aug. 20, 1750; died Sept. 26, 1833.
- X. MARY, born April 9, 1753.

Dr. Richards is said to have been an eminent practitioner in his day, especially in the throat distemper, which, with the bloody flux, were the fatal epidemics, and prevailed with uncommon mortality in the years 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749. One of his daughters married

Rev. Jonathan French, who was born in Braintree, Jan. 30, 1740. Dr. Richards died Jan. 25, 1755, at the age of forty-one.

DR. DANIEL FRENCH.—It is believed, on good authority, that Dr. French was born in Hingham about the year 1720,¹ although the precise date cannot be established. The town records show his intention of marriage, Oct. 28, 1744. He married *Mary Lane*, of Hingham, and had nine children.

Children:—

- I. ZETHAN, born in Weymouth, Aug. 4, 1745.
- II. BETTY, baptized in Weymouth, Dec. 18, 1748; married *Ichabod Pratt*, June 5, 1773.
- III. JOEL, baptized in Weymouth, Nov. 25, 1750; married *Elizabeth Hobart*, Sept. 20, 1793.
- IV. SAMUEL, born in Weymouth, Dec. 12, 1753.
- V. BELA, born in Weymouth, June 1, 1755.
- VI. MARY, born in Weymouth, June 7, 1758.
- VII. LYDIA, born in Weymouth, Feb. 19, 1761.
- VIII. CECILIA, born in Weymouth, April 7, 1763.
- IX. STEPHEN, born in Weymouth, Sept. 30, 1765.

He lived in East Weymouth, on the site of the house recently occupied by the late Samuel French, his grandson, on Commercial Street, nearly opposite the foot of Grant Street. The present building is the third one built on the same spot. The death of the doctor, ac-

¹Dr. Daniel French, son of Stephen and Abigail (Beale-French, was born in Hingham, date not on record. He was grandson of Capt. Stephen French, who was one of the most prominent men of Weymouth, and resided on what, until quite recently, was known as the Tufts place, on the corner of East and Green Streets, North Weymouth, and great-grandson of Stephen French, the first settler of the name in that town. The family estate of the father of Dr. Daniel was upon both sides of the town line of Weymouth and Hingham, and he probably had dwellings in both towns; hence the confusion in the records. He was published Nov. 30, 1740, to Ruth Stowell, of Hingham, who died Aug. 6, 1742, without issue. He afterwards married Mary Lane, Jan. 3, 1745.

according to reliable private record, occurred in 1775, suddenly, while he was crossing a field near his house to visit a patient, at the age of about fifty-five.

DR. LAZARUS ANDREWS BEALE. — Dr. Ebenezer Alden, in his History of the Medical Profession in Norfolk County, says, "The next physician in Weymouth, after Rev. Mr. Thacher, of whom any tradition remains, was Dr. Beale. He is said to have resided in the North Parish, near the Hingham line." Dr. Alden evidently did not have any definite knowledge of him, and what little knowledge he did have seems to have been obtained from Dr. Richards — Benjamin probably — and was traditional.

There was a Dr. Lazarus Beale, born probably about 1753, son of Deacon Lazarus Beale and Ruth, his wife, grandson of Lazarus and Susanna Beale, great-grandson of Jeremiah Beale and great-great-grandson of John, the progenitor of the family in America.

Competent authority — Solomon Lincoln and George Lincoln — asserts that Dr. Beale, at one time, "lived in Newton, where he married *Lydia Wheat*. It is thought he afterwards moved to Hingham, as the records of that town show that two children were there born to him, viz.: —

I. MARTHA, born July 10, 1765.

II. DANIEL, born Sept. 27, 1767.

"The 'Cohasset Precinct' records establish the birth of these and also of

ALPHEUS, born June 1, 1770.

LUSITANUS, born Sept. 15, 1772."

It is the opinion of Solomon J. Beale, Esq., that after the birth of the last child he removed to Weymouth from Cohasset. Nothing very definite can be established concerning him.

Dr. Richards asserts that he sustained a "good character as a citizen and physician."

It will be remembered that the house once occupied by Lazarus Beale, grandfather of the present Elias S. Beals, Esq., is still standing (1884) near the junction of Commercial and Essex Streets, North Weymouth, and is now owned and, till recently, was occupied by Mr. Martin Goodman.

The town records indicate the death of Lazarus A. Beale, Nov. 23, 1822, aged sixty-nine years.¹

DR. COTTON TUFTS.—Hon. Cotton Tufts, A. M., M. D., M. M. S., A. A. S., was born in Medford, Mass., May 31, 1731. Peter Tufts, his great-grandfather was one of the first settlers of that town, and was its representative at the General Court about 1684. He had a son, Captain Peter, whose son Simon was born Jan. 31, 1700. This son received a liberal education, graduating from Harvard College in 1724, studied medicine and practised in his native town, where he held several positions of trust.

This Dr. Simon Tufts had two sons,—Dr. Simon Tufts, Jr., who succeeded to his father's practice and occupied the old homestead; and Dr. Cotton Tufts, the subject of this sketch. In the fourteenth year of his age, Cotton was admitted a member of Harvard College, graduated in 1749, and took his second degree in 1752. After graduation he taught school successfully, for a

¹ The above record is evidently greatly confused. If Lazarus A. was born, as his death record asserts, in 1753, he could not have been the father of the children attributed to him in Hingham and Cohasset. By the Weymouth record he was married Oct. 29, 1776, to Bethiah Lewis who died Aug. 5, 1809, aged forty-nine years. Children:—

- I. LYDIA, born in Weymouth, June 10, 1782.
- II. ELIZABETH, born in Weymouth, July 11, 1785.
- III. LEWIS, born in Weymouth, Oct. 13, 1793.
- IV. ELIAS, born in Weymouth, Nov. 13, 1796.

time, and then turned his attention to the study of medicine, which he pursued under the direction of his elder brother. He graduated in due course, and shortly afterwards settled in Weymouth. As a practitioner of medicine he was faithful, considerate, courteous, kind and sympathetic. His professional labors in his early and meridian life were extended and exacting. They were not confined to his own immediate territory, but were sought for and freely given to those at a distance. He labored for the spiritual as well as the temporal good of his patients. Even in his more advanced age, while engrossed with other cares and duties, he still found time to aid his professional brethren in difficult cases and to give a kind word of advice and cheer to the younger physicians around him. He was one of the original members of the Massachusetts Medical Society, was chosen vice-president and in due course of time became president, which office he held from 1787 to 1793, discharging the duties of that office in an efficient and acceptable manner. In social life he was distinguished by urbanity of manner and courteous address. In conversation he was pleasant, interesting, and instructive. In the domestic circle he was the pleasant companion, the instructive friend, the kind husband and father. During the Revolutionary war his ardor, activity and zeal in the public service were conspicuous on many occasions.

He was an exemplary Christian, and for more than forty years was deacon of the Old North Church in Weymouth. He was one of the trustees of Derby Academy, Hingham, and for several years president of the board. He was president of a society for moral reform, — probably a temperance organization, — then existing. He was an honored member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

He was for many years State senator, and in that

position was firm, patriotic and influential. He was appointed a member of the convention for adopting the Constitution of the United States. As was remarked by the Rev. Jacob Norton, his pastor, in his funeral sermon, "he was a man of general erudition and attainment to no inconsiderable eminence. His researches were various and extended, judicious and accurate. He was an ardent Federalist, and happy had it been for our country in times past had its citizens in general been Federalists, or, to use a more appropriate term, Federal Republicans of this description."

No physician ever settled in Weymouth acquired a more extended and enviable reputation than Dr. Cotton Tufts. A man of strong character by nature, cultured and educated under the most refining influences, his power was felt by all the community in which he dwelt.

He stood before them the urbane, old-school gentleman, the type of which has long since died out from among us, he being, perhaps, its latest representative.

Like a faithful servant, his duties all done, he rests from his labors, and his works do follow him.

He died Dec. 8, 1815, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His residence was very near the spot on which now stands the house of the Hon. James Humphrey, near the depot, North Weymouth. He married, first, Dec. 2, 1755, *Lucy Quincy*, of Braintree (now Quincy), by whom he had one child:—

COTTON, born in Weymouth, Aug. 4, 1752.

Mrs. Lucy Tufts died Oct. 30, 1783, aet. 56 years; and Oct. 22, 1789, Dr. Tufts married, second, *Mrs. Susanna Warner*, of Gloucester.

DR. JAMES TORREY was born in Ashford, Conn., in 1756. His first employment was tanning of hides. He afterwards studied medicine, and began its practice in

Lebanon, Conn. He then removed to Nantucket, and continued to practise in his profession there. There he married *Deborah Fitch*, daughter of *Gorham Fitch*, of Nantucket. He served six weeks as surgeon's mate in the war of the Revolution. He was also at one time surgeon of the Second Regiment, First Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Militia. His commission was dated Sept. 3, 1800. His discharge bore the date June 16, 1812.

He removed to South Weymouth in the year 1783, and settled on a spot at or near the corner of Pleasant and Union Streets.

He is described as "a small man, with a dark complexion, hazel eyes, and a very strong hand to pull out teeth." Dr. Torrey was the seventh of seven sons, and like all seventh sons, in those days, was supposed to have peculiar, not to say miraculous, powers in curing "king's evil," by the laying on of hands or "touch," though in his latter days he entirely discontinued this kind of treatment. He was, however, particularly successful, as it is said, in this disease and also in "throat-ail," and had patients from Boston and other places, who boarded in his family to receive treatment.

For more than thirty years he was the only physician in South Weymouth, where he acquired a fair business. He died Dec. 16, 1817, aged sixty-one years. He left seven children:—¹

I. JAMES GORHAM, born in Lebanon, Conn., Jan. 17, 1779, who married *Susan White*.

II. SARAH, born in Nantucket, Aug. 23, 1783, who married *Elijah Bates*.

¹Dr. James Torrey was the son of *James* and *Sarah (Nash-Torrey)*, born in Ashford, Conn., after the removal of his father from Abington, Mass. He was the son of *Deacon Micajah* and *Sarah Torrey*, grandson of *Deacon Micajah* and *Susanna Torrey*, and great-grandson of Captain William Torrey, who settled in Weymouth in 1640, and became one of its most distinguished citizens. He was the celebrated "clerk of the deputies" for many years.

- III. SUSAN, born in Weymouth, Nov. 10, 1785, who married *Amos Merritt*.
- IV. REUBEN (Rev.), born in Weymouth, April 3, 1789, who settled in Connecticut.
- V. NANCY, born in Weymouth, Sept. 10, 1790, who married *Amos Merritt* (his second wife).
- VI. LUCINDA, born in Weymouth, June 4, 1793, who married *Edward Blanchard*.
- VII. LAVINIA, born in Weymouth, March 25, 1795, who married *Reuben Burrell*.
- VIII. A boy, not named and not recorded.

DR. THOMAS VINSON¹ was successor to Dr. Torrey and for a time contemporary with him. But few particulars in regard to him can be ascertained. He was born, June 8, 1756, and died probably about 1840. He lived in South Weymouth, on the spot now occupied by Mr. Edward Rosenfelds' new house. He was at one time colonel in the Revolutionary army. He is said to have been a learned man and acquired a large practice, but eventually became dissipated.

DR. JAMES LOVELL² was born Jan. 1, 1768. He lived in an ancient but, for his time, imposing house on Neck Street, North Weymouth, near the junction of this

¹ Col. Thomas Vinson, son of *John* and *Sarah* (*Colson-Vinson*), was born in Weymouth, June 8, 1756, and died Jan. 12, 1841, at the age of eighty-five years. He was the descendant of an old and prominent family in the town which sprung from London and came here in the latter half of the seventeenth century. He was a mathematician of no mean ability, and made the calculations for almanacs for several years. He married, Jan. 27, 1782, *Hannah*, dau. of *Samuel* and *Elizabeth* (*Shaw-Holbrook*), born in Weymouth in 1760, and died Nov. 28, 1788, aged twenty-eight years and six months.

Children: —

- I. WARREN, born in Weymouth, Sept. or Oct. 5, 1782.
- II. SUSANNA, born in Weymouth, June 1, 1784.
- III. BETSEY, born in Weymouth, Dec. 25, 1785.
- IV. THOMAS WARREN, born in Weymouth, Nov. 28, 1788.

² Dr. James Lovell was son of *General Solomon* and *Hannah* (*Pitney-Lovell*), and a descendant of Robert Lovell, who came to Weymouth in 1635, with Rev. Joseph Hull. He inherited his father's homestead and one of the finest properties of that time in the town.

street with Green Street. He was born, lived and died in this house, and his remains were buried in the family tomb, which was demolished when the road was made to Pilgrim Wharf some years since, when they were removed to the old North Cemetery and finally placed there in the family tomb. He was the son of General Solomon Lovell, the commander of the land forces in the Penobscot expedition, whose original journal constitutes the first published document of the Weymouth Historical Society. He married, Nov. 8, 1798, *Widow Winch*, whose maiden name was *Priscilla Ford*. He entered Harvard College, but before completing the course of study left to go "down East" to attend to a vessel belonging to his father. He studied medicine with Dr. Thaxter, of Hingham. He did not enjoy its practice or pursue it to any great extent, as he was wealthy and was much engaged on his farm and in town business. He died April 8, 1820. He had no child.

DR. NOAH FIFIELD was the son of *Ebenezer* and *Mary* (*Sanborn-Fifield*), and was born at East Kingston, N. H., July 22, 1783. He studied medicine under the direction of his uncle, Dr. William Sanborn, of Falmouth, Me., and afterwards pursued his studies under the care of Dr. Nathan McKingstry, a Scotch surgeon of Newburgh, Vt. He attended medical lectures at Boston, in 1804. The next year, 1805, he commenced the practice of medicine in Maine, but soon returned and settled in Weymouth, June 12, 1806. He was welcomed cordially by the venerable Cotton Tufts, who took a great interest in him, and advised and befriended him in his youthful days. He was for sixty years a physician in this village of his adoption, and won for himself a high character for ability.

Dr. Howe, his contemporary for many years, says of him: "As a citizen and a neighbor it is believed that

he sustained a character above reproach. As a physician he brought to the aid of his patients a sound and vigorous mind, well stored with professional knowledge and an aptness in the investigation of disease which rendered his opinions of great value to the sick and of great weight with the members of his profession." He was a man of sound judgment, few words, and dignified in his bearing. He was successful in his profession pecuniarily, believing that the physician, like every other person who depends for his support upon his professional or mechanical efforts, is worthy of a just and honest remuneration for his exertions, and that he should not be defrauded of them in the one case more than in the other. He was earnestly engaged in the temperance reform and labored for its success.

He was admitted a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1807, and was for several years one of its councillors. In his latter days he relinquished entirely his practice and resided for a few years with his son in Dorchester. When quite advanced in life, he married *Hannah Cranch Bond* (date of publishment June 16, 1820), and they were the parents of three children: —

- I. GEORGE FORDYCE, born April, 1822; died Nov. 15, 1846.
- II. MARY S., born March 27, 1824; died Aug. 17, 1845.
- III. WILLIAM C. B., born Aug. 27, 1828.

He died Oct. 21, 1867, and was buried from the old church, where he used to attend services, in the family lot in the village cemetery, Weymouth, aged eighty-four years. His wife was born in Portland, Me., April 13, 1787, and died in Dorchester, Mass., March 8, 1870, aged eighty-two years and ten months, and was buried by the side of her husband.

HON. DR. APPLETON HOWE, major-general Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, was the son of *Rev. Nathaniel* and *Olive Howe*, of Hopkinton, Mass. He was born

in that town, Nov. 26, 1792. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and entered Harvard College in 1811, graduating therefrom in 1815. He studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School, under the supervision of Dr. John C. Warren, receiving his diploma in 1819. He received a formal invitation from the citizens of South Weymouth, through a committee of twelve of the leading men in the place, to settle with them "in the practice of physic and surgery." He came to Weymouth in September of 1819, and for forty-seven years had no associate and scarcely a competitor. For the last three years he was associated to some extent with Dr. Tower. In the fiftieth year of his practice he withdrew from active medical work, but still occasionally went out in consultation.

Dr. Howe was a man of great physical as well as mental power, and performed to the last an amount of labor that very few of the younger members of the profession were able to do.

He had the happy faculty of taking things easily, which enabled him to rest when not actively engaged, though surrounded by exciting circumstances; yet he was always careful of the welfare of his patients, caring for them assiduously by night and by day.

He held many distinguished positions in military life. He was a member, and for some time commander, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He was chosen surgeon of the Second Regiment, First Brigade, Second Division, of the Massachusetts Militia; also adjutant and colonel of the same. He was brigadier of the First Brigade, and afterwards major-general of First Division of Massachusetts Militia.

He also received civic honors, and was senator from Norfolk County during the years 1841, 1842, 1843.

He was a member of the school committee for many years, and for some time its chairman, and upon his

resignation received a formal vote of thanks from the town.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and at one time president of the Norfolk District Medical Society. He was an ardent sympathizer with the anti-slavery movement from its inception. When, in order to do honor to the memory of an officer of the army from Massachusetts, who fell in the Mexican war, he was requested to order the officers of the First Division of militia, of which he was then commander, to attend the funeral, he refused to comply, because he considered the object of that war to be the extension of slavery. In consequence of this refusal, he received the severest reproaches and condemnations of the pro-slavery party at the North, and the maledictions and reviling of the slave-holding powers at the South, sent to him in letters of the foulest and most scurrilous character.

It may be interesting to know that in his early days he taught school in various places; among them, in the "Iron works district," Braintree, and boarded at Colonel Minot Thayer's; and through the influence of this gentleman he was introduced to the notice of the citizens of South Weymouth.

He married for his first wife, shortly after coming to town, Dec. 12, 1821, *Harriet*, daughter of *Eliphalet* and *Anna Loud*, who was born in Weymouth, Feb. 8, 1795, and died Nov. 16, 1848, in her fifty-fourth year, without issue. After her death he married *Eliza*, daughter of *Joseph* and *Thankful (Bates-Loud)*, of the North village, born May 9, 1812, who, with one daughter, still survives. The issue of this marriage was one daughter and one son, viz.: —

- I. HATTIE, born Dec. 18, 1852.
- II. APPLETON L., born Feb. 20, 1854; died Nov. 23, 1856.

He died in his own home, Columbia Street, South Weymouth, Oct. 10, 1870, and was buried in the family lot in the Highland Cemetery.

DR. JACOB RICHARDS was the son of *Jacob* and *Lydia* (*Colson-Richards*). He was born in Weymouth, June 24, 1795. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Weymouth, fitted for college and entered Brown University in 1820, receiving his degree, A. B., in 1824.

During the winter months, while in college and even after he graduated, he taught school to gain his support. He studied medicine under the direction of Dr. J. C. Warren, of Boston, and, after receiving his diploma, settled in Hanover, Mass., about 1833. He was admitted a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1840.

He removed to Weymouth in 1856, where he remained for one year, residing in the house now occupied by F. W. Lewis, Esq. He then removed to East Braintree, where he lived till his death.

He married, 1834, *Elizabeth Gardner Wolcott*, daughter of *Rev. Calvin Wolcott*, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Hanover, Mass. Their children were as follows:—

- I. AUGUSTUS J., born Sept. 20, 1835.
- II. GEORGE C., born Jan. 18, 1838.
- III. SARAH ANN, born Feb. 5, 1840.
- IV. SUSANNAH LINCOLN, born Sept. 20, 1843.
- V. MARY GARDNER, born April 1, 1846.

He died Jan. 2, 1861, and lies buried in the Ashland Cemetery.

DR. DAVID TORREY was the son of *Deacon Samuel* and *Dolly* (*Blanchard-Torrey*, and brother of Noah Torrey, Esq., of South Weymouth. He was born June 29, 1793. He obtained his preparatory education in the Weymouth schools, and graduated from Brown

University in 1819. In 1823 he married *Maria Stillman Balsh*, of Boston. He practised for a time in Holbrook, and in Hanover, and removed to South Weymouth in 1840, remaining there until 1855, when he removed to Joliet, Ill. While in Weymouth he lived on Union Street, in a house belonging to the estate of Mr. Orren Shaw. He died in Joliet, Aug. 14, 1870.

Their children are: —

- I. MARY J., born Oct. 23, 1825.
- II. SAMUEL S., born June 14, 1827; died July 2, 1882.
- III. CHARLOTTE I., born Feb. 23, 1829.
- IV. DAVID F., born Feb. 24, 1831; died Aug. 15, 1853.
- V. EDWARD M., born Nov. 15, 1855.

DR. TIMOTHY GORDON was not very dissimilar in his personal characteristics, mental and physical, from his contemporaries, Drs. Howe and Fifield. A man of strong convictions, weighing carefully those matters which demanded his consideration, and when his opinion was once formed, so tenacious and uncompromising that no earthly power could turn him from the course which he believed to be right. He was born at Newbury, Mass., March 10, 1795. It is believed he was prepared for college at Exeter, N. H., and he received his degree, A. M., from Amherst in 1868. He obtained his M. D. from Bowdoin in 1825. He came to Weymouth in the same year, and continued here in practice for twelve years, residing at North Weymouth, in the house now occupied by Henry A. Nash, Esq. He then removed to Plymouth, where he remained till his death, Nov. 5, 1877.

He married, May 12, 1825, *Jane Binney Jones*, of Hingham, daughter of *Solomon Jones*, and had two children: —

- I. SOLOMON J., born at Weymouth, Sept. 24, 1826.
- II. TIMOTHY, born at Weymouth, April 16, 1836; died April 19, 1836.

DR. JOSEPH DORR came to Weymouth in 1836. He remained here but a very short time. He did not own real estate here, but boarded with Captain Hervey Cushing, North Weymouth. He married the widow of *Mr. Robert Bicknell*, sold out his practice to Dr. Learned and removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he died some years since. His widow survives him, and is a resident of that city. They had no children.

DR. EBENEZER TURELL LEARNED succeeded Dr. Dorr. He was born in Gardner, Mass., July 19, 1812. He had the usual common-school education, and pursued his more advanced studies under private instruction. He received his medical education partly in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College and partly in the Harvard Medical School. He received his M. D. in 1836, and came to Weymouth the same year. He pursued his profession in the North village for ten years, and then, in 1846, removed to Fall River, where he still resides, broken down in health and entirely unable to attend to professional duties. For some years he was one of the councillors of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and for two years president of the Bristol South District Society. He married *Mary Matilda White*, of Ashburnham, Mass., May 14, 1835. Their children are:—

- I. SARAH M., born Sept. 19, 1836.
- II. SUSAN T., born Nov. 4, 1839.
- III. MARY W., born Oct. 17, 1841.
- IV. LYDIA K., born March 19, 1845.
- V. ANNA M., born Sept. 18, 1848.
- VI. HELEN M., born June 11, 1852.
- VII. JOSEPHINE H. D., born July 13, 1856.
- VIII. FANNY H., born Nov. 6, 1858.
- IX. WILLIAM T., born March 25, 1861.

The family circle is still unbroken (1884).

DR. GEORGE FORDYCE FIFIELD, son of *Dr. Noah* and *Hannah Fifield*, was born in Weymouth, April 18, 1822. He pursued his academic studies in the town, and received his degree, A. B., from Harvard College in 1841. He then commenced the study of medicine, and in due time entered upon its practice with his father. After giving promise of a useful and successful career he died, Nov. 15, 1846, of lumbar abscess, and is buried in the family lot in the village cemetery.

DR. CHARLES COFFRAN was born in Thomaston, Me., about the year 1817. He studied medicine with Dr. Jackson, of Boston, and held a degree from the Harvard Medical School. He came to Weymouth in 1845, and after practising here about five years, removed in May, 1850. He resided in the South village. Two children, a boy and a girl, were born to him here. On leaving the place he went to his native town, and, after living there for a time, removed to Riverside, Cal., where he died in 1879.

DR. DANIEL LEWIS GIBBENS was born in Boston, Jan. 29, 1824. He studied in the Boston schools, and was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1847. He practised for a short time in Wrentham, and came to Weymouth in 1847, locating at the North Village. He joined the Massachusetts Medical Society, the succeeding year. He remained in Weymouth five years, and then removed to New Orleans, where he died Dec. 3, 1865. He married *Eliza P. Webb*, daughter of *Christopher, Esq.*, and *Susan (White-Webb)*, of this town, in 1847.

Their children are: —

- I. ALICE, born Feb. 6, 1849.
- II. MARY, born June 10, 1851.
- III. MARGARET, born Feb. 15, 1858.

DR. JOSIAH BALL was born at Milford, Mass., in 1828. He pursued his academic course at Holliston Academy, and graduated in Boston at the Harvard Medical School. He married, in 1846, *Sarah Taylor*, of Mattapoisett, Mass. He came to Weymouth in 1847, and commenced the practice of medicine, and also had charge of the drug store, more recently occupied by Messrs. White & Ambler. After practising here for three years, he died in 1850, leaving a widow. They had one child, who died in infancy.

DR. IRA H. PERRY was born March 23, 1819, in Natick, Mass. He graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1842; studied medicine in Buckland, Mass., and received his degree of M. D. from Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1845. From 1845 to 1856 he practised medicine in West Medway and Weymouth, Mass. In 1857 and 1858 he, with four others, founded the town of Zumbrota, Minn. In 1862 and 1863 he was assistant surgeon in United States army, in Virginia and Washington; from 1863 to 1866, was assistant surgeon Ninth Regiment, United States colored troops; in 1866 and 1867 was surgeon, with rank of brevet major, United States Volunteers.

He married, April 26, 1849, *Joanna Bullard*, of Wayland, Mass.

His children are: —

- I. MARIAN E., born March 31, 1850.
- II. BERTIE, born April 3, 1852; died in August, 1852.
- III. HELEN A., born Oct. 14, 1853.
- IV. SELIA E., born Sept. 19, 1855.
- V. ORRIN J., born Feb. 14, 1858.
- VI. MINNIE A., born May 20, 1860.

His present address is Galeta, Santa Barbara County, California.

DR. HERVEY E. WESTON was born in Weymouth, Mass., June 21, 1817. He graduated at Yale College in 1839. He afterwards studied medicine in Boston, and received his diploma from the Harvard Medical School. Later he pursued his medical studies in Paris, returning to Weymouth in 1847. He practised medicine there for several years, and afterwards, for a short time, in Boston.

In 1859 he joined members of his family, then resident in Italy, returning in 1861. He had at this time given up practice. A few years later there came a decided failure of health, which resulted, finally, in an obscure spinal malady. He was for some years a confirmed and, for a part of the time, a helpless invalid, but he retained his vigorous intellect to the last, and his wonderful patience, courage and resignation never gave way for a moment.

Those who have known him as a physician will never forget his personal devotion, thoughtfulness and sympathy, nor will the suffering poor, to whom he was some times nurse as well as doctor, ever cease to remember his kindness.

He was a good classical scholar, and very fond of archæological and numismatic researches, and to these, when in Italy, he devoted considerable time. He died unmarried, July 21, 1882.

DR. EPHRAIM LEWIS WARREN was located for some years at Weymouth. He was born in Lunenburg, Mass., in 1823. He received his preparatory training at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated from the Berkshire Medical College in 1849, receiving his degree, M. D.

He came to Weymouth the succeeding year, and at that time was admitted to the Massachusetts Medical Society.

In October, 1861, he entered the army as surgeon in the

Twenty-second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and was honorably discharged June 10, 1862. He re-enlisted Dec. 10, 1862, in the Fifth Rhode Island Volunteers, from which he was discharged for physical disability, Dec. 7, 1863. He occupied, also, the position of inspector in the Sanitary Commission, with the rank of major. He was appointed medical examiner in 1876. After leaving the army he returned to Weymouth, where he practised his profession for a few years and purchased the "Weymouth Drug Store," which he held under his control for a time. He then removed to Medford, Mass., which is his present address.

While in Weymouth he married the widow of *Dr. Josiah Ball*, by whom he had one child, a daughter:—

I. ANNA A., born Jan. 11, 1870.

DR. JOHN HENRY GILBERT was a native of Atkinson, N. H. He was born Nov. 11, 1826. His academic education was received at Atkinson Academy, his medical education at the Harvard Medical School, where he was graduated, receiving his M. D. in 1853. In the same year he came to East Weymouth, where he remained for three years. He then removed to Huntington, Mass., stopped there for about a year and a half, and then returned to East Weymouth in 1857, where he continued his medical practice for five years. He then went to Quincy, Mass., where he is now settled (1884). He was admitted a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1854.

He married *Jane Copeland*, of Huntington, Mass., Nov. 27, 1856, and they have one child:—

I. JOHN H., born Sept. 3, 1870.

DR. GEORGE WYMAN FAY was born in Grafton, Mass., Feb. 9, 1834. His preparatory education was

obtained at Leicester Academy, and he was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1863. He came to East Weymouth in 1857, and has continued in practice there ever since. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1866, and was one of its councillors for some years. He was for two years president of the Union Medical and Surgical Association. He married, March 21, 1857, *Jane Louise Mowry*, of Worcester, Mass.

Their children are: —

- I. FRANK G., born Feb. 1, 1859.
- II. GEORGE W., born Jan. 6, 1861.
- III. FLORENCE J., born June 30, 1864.
- IV. BLANCHE M., born Dec. 16, 1865; deceased.
- V. E. LOUISE, born June 10, 1870.
- VI. M. FANNY, born Oct 12, 1871.

DR. WILLIAM CRANCH BOND FIFIELD was the younger son of Dr. Noah Fifield. He was born in Weymouth, Aug. 27, 1828. His preliminary academic education was obtained in the town schools and in Exeter, N. H., Academy. He graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1848; also from the Royal College of Surgeons, England. He was house officer in London Hospital, and licentiate of the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, and member of the American Medical Society, Paris. He is member of the Obstetric Society, and honorary member of the Improvement Society, Boston, and surgeon on the staff of Boston City Hospital. He was admitted a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1858, and was at one time president of the Norfolk District Medical Society. After graduation he practised for a time with his father, but removed to Dorchester, Oct. 21, 1861, where he still resides.

He married *Emily A. Porter*, daughter of *Thomas B.* and *Emily (Vining-Porter)*, May 13, 1856.

Their children are: —

- I. MARY S., born March 29, 1857.
- II. GEORGE F., born July 1, 1859; died September, 1860.
- III. CHARLES B., born Sept. 5, 1861; died March 4, 1877.

DR. LEMUEL FULLER was the son of Dr. Lemuel Fuller, of Attleborough, Mass., where he practised many years. He was born in Marlborough, Mass., April 2, 1812, but in infancy his parents removed with him to Attleborough.

He had the ordinary advantages of an English education, and was graduated in medicine, receiving his degree, M. D., from the Vermont Medical College.

At Concord, Mass., June 6, 1844, he married *Catherine Pallissewir Barrett*.

He practised for a time at Milton, Mass., and removed to North Weymouth, on receiving a *call* from a committee of the citizens of the village, Jan. 9, 1853. He remained in this village for ten years, when sickness necessitated his temporary absence, and he died in Harvard, Mass., Nov. 8, 1864.

He had no children.

DR. CHARLES CARROLL TOWER was contemporary with Dr. Howe for a time, and afterwards his successor. He had the advantages of a preparatory course of study under private instruction, and entered Harvard College in 1852. He received his degree of A. B. from that institution in 1856, and immediately commenced the study of medicine in the Harvard Medical School, from which he received his degree of M. D. in 1859. He came the same year to South Weymouth, and entered upon the practice of his profession, and, with the exception of his service in the army, has been there ever since. From September, 1862, till January, 1863, he served as assistant surgeon, U. S. A., on duty at Emory

Hospital, in the vicinity of Washington, D. C.; after which he resumed the duties of his profession in South Weymouth.

He has filled the position of medical examiner for some years.

He married, Nov. 29, 1860, *Clarissa Lothrop Pratt*, of Cohasset. They have four children: —

- I. CARRIE A., born July 18, 1862.
- II. CHARLOTTE B., born Nov. 22, 1863.
- III. HELEN M., born Aug. 8, 1868.
- IV. RUTH N., born Nov. 15, 1873.

DR. JOSEPH CORLIEU was a practising physician in South Weymouth from about 1856 to 1862. He came to Weymouth from Millbury, Mass., and after leaving town returned there, where he died a few years since.

He had two children: —

- I. JOSEPH.
- II. MARY.

DR. FRANCIS FLINT FORSAITH was born May 8, 1824, in Deering, N. H. He received his academic education in the schools of his native town, and in the academies of Hancock and Francestown, N. H. He entered Dartmouth College in 1843, and received his degree of A. B. from that institution in 1847.

After teaching for a time in the Alstead High School and Francestown Academy, he entered on the study of medicine, and received his degree of M. D. from the Vermont University in 1852. He came to Weymouth in 1861, and still continues in practice there.

He was admitted to the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1856, and for some years was one of its councillors. For two years he was president of the Union Medical and Surgical Association. He married *Sarah Jane Dickerman*, of Providence, R. I., Nov. 25, 1851.

Their children are:—

- I. FRANK L., born Feb. 13, 1854.
- II. WALTER G., born Oct. 20, 1865.
- III. EVA M., born Sept. 13, 1869; died Oct. 26, 1877.

DR. OLIVER PERRY PIPER was born in Northumberland County, Pa., April 18, 1848. He received his degree, A. B., from Princeton College in 1868, and that of M. D. from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1872. He practised one year at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., and came to North Weymouth, March 1, 1873. After remaining there about three years, he returned to Schuylkill Haven in September, 1876, and is now in practice there.

He has twice been appointed physician-in-chief to the Schuylkill County Hospital, and is a member of the Schuylkill County Medical Association and of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He married *Anna Eliza Eshleman*, and they have one child:—

- I. ELEANOR G., born Oct. 29, 1878.

DR. MOSES REUBEN GREELY was born Aug. 13, 1826, in Hudson, N. H. His academic education was acquired at the schools of Nashua, New London, Pembroke, and Hancock, N. H., where he fitted for college.

His medical education was obtained from the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in March, 1850. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1850. In September, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the Third Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry; was on detached service in charge of hospitals at Helena and Little Rock, and was acting surgeon on General Shaler's staff during the last six months of the late war. He came to South Wey-

mouth, June 17, 1869, and still continues in practice there. He married *Sarah Robie Peirce*, at East Boston, Mass., June 17, 1852.

Their children are: —

- I. CHARLES R., born Oct. 23, 1853.
- II. MARY L., born Sept. 11, 1855.
- III. WILLIAM H., born Nov. 27, 1858.
- IV. LLEWELLYN, born Dec. 11, 1861.

DR. GRANVILLE WILSON TINKHAM was a native of North Bridgewater, Mass., and was born May 21, 1848. He received his academic education in the town schools, and was graduated from the Harvard Medical School, with degree of M. D., March 8, 1871. He came to Weymouth in June of the same year, and has practised there ever since. He was admitted a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1872. He married, Oct. 20, 1874, *Augusta Louise Trask*, of Weymouth.

Their children are: —

- I. MAUDE C., born Oct. 12, 1876.
- II. OLIVER G., born June 22, 1879.

DR. ROSCOE ELLSWORTH BROWN was a native of Lynn, Mass., where he was born May 18, 1851. He obtained his preparatory education in Bridgton High School and Bridgton Academy, Bridgton, Me. He spent a year in the Portland Medical School and the Maine General Hospital, and received his M. D. from the Medical School of Bowdoin College in July, 1876. He came to North Weymouth in September of the same year, and has since removed to East Weymouth, where he still practises. He joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1879. He married, Feb. 2, 1877, *Mary E. Wilson*, of Brunswick, Me. They had one child: —

- I. ROSCOE B., born Sept. 11, 1882; died Feb. 9, 1884.

DR. JOHN CHISHOLM FRASER was born in Antigonish, N. S., Aug. 2, 1853, and received his A. B., from St. Francis Xavier College of that place. He acquired his medical education at Harvard and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he received his M. D., March 1, 1876, and came to East Weymouth in the same year. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1880, and is at the present time the president of the Union Medical and Surgical Association. He married, July 20, 1880, *Mary Ann Boyle*, of East Weymouth.

Their children are:—

- I. MARY G., born July 18, 1881.
- II. ARCHY M., born May 22, 1883.

DR. WILLIAM ABRAM DRAKE was a native of Concord, N. H. He was born Oct. 22, 1849. His academic education was obtained in Augusta, Me., at Cony Academy. He was graduated from the Medical Department of Bowdoin College in 1879, after having had some clinical hospital experience and served as hospital steward. He came to North Weymouth, March 15, 1880, and continues there at the present time. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1883. He married, Feb. 17, 1880, *Rose Horn*, of Norway, Me. They have no children.

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. JOSEPH PORTER HODGDON was a native of Kensington, N. H., where he was born June 9, 1825. He obtained a common-school education, and graduated from the Eclectic Medical School, Worcester, Mass. He came to Weymouth in 1852, and remained seven years.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

DR. NORTON QUINCY TIRRELL succeeded Dr. Gibbens at North Weymouth. He occupied a house on Commercial Street, on King Oak Hill, commanding a magnificent view of Boston Harbor and the surrounding country. His academic education was obtained at Warren Academy, Wilbraham, Woburn, Mass., and Gilmanton, N. H. As to medical education he was a graduate of no college; he "obtained it in the regular process of study." He began practice in Sharon, Mass., but removed to this town in January, 1852, and for many years his practice was large and lucrative. During the latter part of his life he practised homœopathy. His medical life covered a period of thirty years. He married *Susan Jane French*, of Loudon, N. H., May 12, 1842.

Their children are as follows, viz.:—

- I. FREDERIC N., born June 30, 1843.
- II. CHARLES Q., born Dec. 10, 1844.
- III. NATHAN T., born March 22, 1847.
- IV. CLARA J., born July 23, 1849; died April 13, 1876.
- V. NORTON, born March 2, 1855.
- VI. GEORGE E., born Aug. 4, 1856.

He was born Nov. 20, 1817; and died Oct. 19, 1882, at his home in East Weymouth, having removed to this village some years previously.

DR. WILLIAM FALES HATHAWAY was born Oct. 4, 1843, at Northbridge, Mass. He received a high-school preparatory education, and graduated in medicine from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1869. He was in the battles around and at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss. He was appointed hospital steward of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He came to Weymouth in 1871, and still

practises here. He married *Elizabeth Stansbury*, of Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1869.

Their children are: —

- I. FLORENCE, born Dec. 19, 1869.
- II. HARRY S., born July 6, 1872.
- III. MARIE L., born Dec. 12, 1874; died June 13, 1881.
- IV. WILLIAM FALES, born Jan. 19, 1878.

DR. JUDSON L. BECK was born in St. John, N. B., in 1836. He graduated from the Boston University, and came to East Weymouth in 1879. He married *Miss E. S. Malcom*, of Halifax, N. S.

They have two children: —

- I. FRED, born April 25, 1872.
- II. BERTHA M., born May 2, 1874.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

MRS. DR. TUCK, a resident of South Weymouth, has, for several years, been practising medicine at her own residence and at her office in Boston. She is the widow of the late Lorenzo Tuck of the South village, and formerly of North Bridgewater. She has one son.

MRS. DR. TIRZAH E. GOODWIN is the wife of Mr. John Goodwin, of Weymouth, and daughter of Mr. Royal Norton, of the same village. She is a graduate of Boston University, and has for several years been practising in this and other places. She has two children.

MESSRS. FORREST, FITZGERALD, GUPTIL, ANDREWS, and possibly some others have practised medicine for a very short time in some parts of the town, but scarcely long enough for them to acquire real estate or to be considered permanent residents.

CHAPTER XII.

Rebellion Record — Twelfth Regiment — Thirty-fifth Regiment — Forty-second Regiment — Fourth Heavy Artillery — Soldiers' Record.

REBELLION RECORD, 1861-5. — The following record of soldiers sent by the town of Weymouth, Mass., into the Union service during the great Rebellion of 1861-5, with the exception of a few errors corrected by the compiler, is taken chiefly from the town archives, kept in accordance with acts of the Massachusetts Legislature, approved March 7 and April 29, 1863, and is believed to be substantially correct. There are, doubtless, errors and omissions, as it is almost necessary there must be in such compilations, judging from the universal experience of the past. Names are extremely liable to error, since there are so many ways of spelling the same. Dates also are sources of difficulty, as all know who have ever attempted to verify them. Defective memories are exceedingly fruitful in mistakes in matters that are not made the subject of record at the time of their occurrence.

Much care and labor have been bestowed upon this list, yet it claims to be at best but a good basis upon which to rest a full and thorough history of Weymouth during the Rebellion, and is perhaps sufficiently accurate for ordinary purposes.

A great many of the men here enumerated served in other organizations during the war than that to which they are credited; to name them all would extend the work too much for the general purpose; that here given

is usually the one in which the first enlistment was made. The rank named is the highest held during the term of service, without regard to the organization in which it was held. When no State is named, Massachusetts is understood, and the alphabetical arrangement has been used to facilitate reference. The necessary abbreviations will be readily understood. The name being first given, then the rank, afterwards the branch of service, and last, casualties where any occurred.

Weymouth having sent into the war four full companies in as many different regiments, and all of them bearing an honorable record, a brief sketch of the operations of these organizations cannot fail to be of interest in a work of this character; and much care has been taken that the following brief histories shall cover in outline, and correctly, their several careers as they passed through their terms of service.

Two of the regiments, the Twelfth and the Thirty-fifth, were pre-eminently fighting regiments, known and acknowledged as such through the length and breadth of the land. The remaining two, the Forty-second and the Fourth Heavy Artillery, although not so favored in that respect, were noted for their drill and discipline, and for their prompt and faithful performance of every duty they were called upon to do; and there can be no question that, had the opportunity offered, they would have shown as good a record in the battle-field as their more celebrated comrades.

The materials for these sketches have been drawn from official records or other authentic sources of information, and may be relied upon to give a faithful account in brief of the varied services in which they were engaged from the time of their "muster in" until they were honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

TWELTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The first movement looking to the enlistment of men for companies, which were afterwards organized as the Twelfth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, was made under a call from Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel Webster, bearing date of 20th of April, 1861, soon after the attack upon Sumter and the call of President Lincoln for volunteers. This was on Saturday, and a meeting was held on the next day, Sunday, in State Street, Boston. Enlistments were begun on Monday, the 22d, and so rapidly did the work progress, that by the 7th of May the regiment was organized with its full complement of officers, and also furnished with arms and uniforms, and named the Webster Regiment, in honor of him who had done so much to bring it into being.

The officers were, Fletcher Webster, colonel; T. M. Bryan, Jr., lieutenant-colonel; and Elisha M. Burbank, major. The first five companies were recruited in Boston, and commenced drilling in Fanenil Hall, Clinton Street, and Summer Street; Company F was gathered in North Bridgewater; Company G, in Abington; Company H, in Weymouth; Company I, in Stoughton; and Company K, in Gloucester; and the regiment removed during the first week in May to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, where it was actively engaged in perfecting its organization and drill during the next few weeks.

The regiment was accepted June 14, and on the 26th, eight hundred and fifty men were mustered into the service of the United States, and the remainder of them on the 11th of July. From some unknown cause the movement of the regiment was delayed from time to time, and it did not take its departure for the seat of war until July 23, when it left Boston, 1040 strong;

reached Baltimore, via Harrisburg, at noon the 26th, and started immediately towards Harper's Ferry, arriving at Sandy Hook, Md., on the morning of the 27th, where it was assigned to Abercrombie's brigade, Banks's division, and commenced active duty, and where it soon obtained the reputation of being the best drilled regiment in the brigade.

During a whole year its strength was spent in the irksome duties of the camp, and in marches and countermarches through Maryland and Virginia, between Frederick, Winchester, and Fredericksburg, with hardly the face of an enemy in sight. Its ill luck at commencement seemed to follow it, and it had no opportunity to test its courage, skill, and endurance in battle. Its reputation as a fighting regiment was yet to be established, and a lurking suspicion begun to be felt that it was not seeking that service. But its severe schooling was not without result, as was fully shown when the test was applied.

On the 9th and 10th of August it came under fire for the first time in any important engagement, and its losses in the battle of Cedar Mountain were one killed, eight wounded, and two missing, and from this time forward it bore not even suspicion of reproach. Its record was unsurpassed. Its next fight occurred on the 23d at Thoroughfare Gap; and on the 30th, at Groveton, a severe battle was fought, in which the regiment lost fifteen killed, sixty wounded, and sixty-three missing, and among the killed was its lamented colonel.

From here the regiment took up its line of march for Washington, which it reached very soon after the disastrous defeat of General Pope in the second battle of Bull Run, and immediately started under McClellan in search of Lee, who was encountered on the 14th to the 17th at South Mountain and Antietam. In these bloody and obstinate engagements the regiment went into

action with three hundred and forty men, and came out with only thirty-two, having lost in killed seventy, wounded one hundred and eighty-three, and thirty missing.

On the 21st of September, Captain Bates, having been promoted first as major in the Thirty-third Regiment, then as colonel, took command of his old regiment, where he was gladly welcomed. They crossed the Potomac on the 30th of October, and passed down into Virginia, where, on the 13th of December, they fought their next hard fight in the battle of Fredericksburg; going into action with two hundred and fifty-eight men, they sustained a loss of fourteen killed, eighty-eight wounded, and three missing. Taking up their winter quarters at Belle Plain, they remained in camp until the latter part of April, 1863.

The regiment was in the battle of Chancellorsville under Hooker, but met with inconsiderable loss. Under Meade, the regiment followed Lee into Pennsylvania and was in the hard fight at Gettysburg, from 1st to 3d of July, where it fully sustained its reputation for bravery and endurance, and came out of the battle with a loss of nine killed, forty-one wounded, and sixty-one missing, and returned back to Virginia on the 18th of July.

On the 15th of August, Colonel Bates, who had been to Massachusetts to recruit for the regiment, returned with one hundred and seventy-six men, mostly drafted, who proved of not much service. During the remainder of the fall the time was spent in marches over Eastern Virginia, and the regiment took up its winter quarters at Culpepper, where it remained until May, 1864. In March, Grant took command of the army, and the regiment was with him in the fights at the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, and Spottsylvania, 5th, 7th, and 8th of May, where its losses were nineteen killed,

sixty-three wounded; and on the 10th and 11th, at Laurel Hill, its losses were fifteen killed and thirty-two wounded. May 23 and 30, on the North Anna and Pamunky, its losses were five killed and twenty wounded. In the fifty days, from May 5 to June 25, the regiment had reported forty-six killed, one hundred and twenty-three wounded, three missing, and thirteen prisoners.

Upon the latter date, June 25, the service of the regiment came virtually to an end. The re-enlisted men and conscripts were turned over to the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, and the regiment, consisting of eighty-five men, turned their faces homeward, marching for City Point, thence to New York, arriving in Boston, July 1, 1864, with one hundred and seventy men, half of whom had been absent on detached duty or in hospital, where a glorious welcome awaited them, and they were mustered out on the 8th.

The service of the regiment tells its own story. There is no need of panegyric; its work is its sufficient eulogist. No braver went into battle, none more trusty, and none came home with a better reputation.

Company H from Weymouth was in all its service, and its losses were its sufficient witness that it bore its full share of the labor, hardship and fighting.

Original number of men and officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1040
Volunteers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
Conscripts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	395
In all	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1535
Killed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	162
Wounded	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	505
Missing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	183
In all	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	850

Company H lost, killed, wounded, missing, and died, fifty-three.

THIRTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The disastrous issue of the Peninsular campaign in the summer of 1862 furnished ample evidence that the Rebellion was not only not crushed, but that before such a result could be accomplished the Union must put forth its best endeavor. Accordingly President Lincoln issued a further call, July 1, for an additional three hundred thousand men for three years' service, and on the following day, Governor Andrew proclaimed it to the State.

It was under this call that the Thirty-fifth Regiment was organized, commencing at once in Boston, where several companies were started; the towns of Newburyport, Chelsea, Haverhill, Weymouth, and Roxbury furnishing each a company, while the remainder of the companies were made up from other towns in the vicinity.

The camp was formed at Lynnfield, Essex County, and named "Camp Stanton," in honor of the Secretary of War, and men in companies and squads began to flock in and the work of organization commenced in earnest. Company H, recruited in Weymouth, and commanded by Captain Benjamin F. Pratt, with Geo. P. Lyon and Oliver Burrell as lieutenants, was soon upon the ground, and, in a sense, ready for work.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service in detachments in August and September, and started for Washington on Friday, Aug. 22, under the following officers: Edward A. Wild, colonel; Sumner Carruth, major; and Nathaniel Wales, adjutant. They reached their destination in two days, and were at once assigned to the command of Brigadier-General Casey, and on the 25th transferred to General Whipple, and by him placed in Van Volkenburg's brigade,

where they immediately began camp life beyond Arlington Heights, in Virginia.

After the defeat of General Pope, and the consequent demoralization of his army, General McClellan was placed in command, and upon him devolved its reorganization, which he accomplished in an incredibly short time, and was ready to take the field in search of Lee within a very few days. The Thirty-fifth Regiment having been transferred to the command of General Burnside, constituting a part of Reno's brigade (the Second) in Sturgis's division (the Second) of the Ninth Army Corps, commenced its march on the evening of 6th of September.

It was not, however, until Sunday, the 14th, that the regiment took part in its first battle,—that of South Mountain,—in which its part was an important and honorable one. This was followed immediately by the world-renowned Antietam fight, in which it was indeed baptized in blood, losing, in the two engagements, seventy-eight killed, and about one hundred and seventy-five wounded, so that its roll call upon the 18th showed less than three hundred men fit for duty; but it established its reputation as a fighting regiment, as the result of the Maryland campaign,—an honorable record which it ever after maintained.

On the 27th of October the regiment crossed the Potomac into Virginia and began its second campaign upon the sacred soil of that unfortunate State, and its second battle of importance was that of Fredericksburg, in which it lost ten killed in battle. This was the last engagement during the year, and the time was taken up for many weeks in marches and counter-marches, with severe camp duty in the horrible weather of that season.

After several months passed in inaction, if this most disagreeable part of the whole service can be called

such, in the latter part of March, 1863, the regiment left the Atlantic coast, having been ordered to the West, and began its third, or Kentucky campaign. After a few weeks here of active service without much fighting, the regiment crossed over to Cincinnati, and passing through the States of Indiana and Illinois, it was soon at Cairo, and in June steamed down the Mississippi. Disembarking at Young's Point, near Vicksburg, the army made a short and useless campaign in Louisiana and Mississippi, in which Jackson, the capital of the latter State, was taken possession of, with a good deal of skirmishing, but not much hard fighting.

In August the regiment returned to the Mississippi, and started for Cairo, which it reached on the 12th. It immediately took cars for Covington, where it went into camp, but soon started through Kentucky for a campaign in East Tennessee, which occupied several months, spent mainly in marches and camp duty in a very uncertain country, with few fights of consequence, the most important being that at Campbell's station, in November. The record of the regiment, until April when it took up its line of march for Harrisburg, is not exciting. Passing through Harrisburg, it arrived at Annapolis on the 7th, and went into camp.

In the latter part of April the regiment broke camp, passed through Washington and took up its march into Virginia for a third campaign in that State. During the weeks that followed there was no want of excitement or active service, for the Wilderness campaign was one ever to be remembered by all that participated in it.

On the 2d of June, the Second Corps, to which the Thirty-fifth was attached, commenced its advance towards Petersburg, and took up its position in the siege of that city, in which arduous duty it fully sustained its well-earned reputation, and also its full share

of loss, which was, during that service, twelve killed and thirty-four wounded, out of one hundred and sixty fit for duty.

The autumn campaign of the regiment was made towards the South on the line of the Weldon railroad and in the neighborhood of Poplar Spring church, but it took up its winter quarters upon the Appomattox. In the spring of 1865 came the closing scene in the war, the surrender of Lee, and the fighting in connection with that event, in which the regiment had its share. It was mustered out of the service on the 9th of June, 1865, having been in active service about two years and three quarters, but was not paid off or discharged until the 27th, at Readville.

The following statistics will show, in brief, the character and work of the regiment: —

Whole number enlisted and recruits . . .	1526 ;	Co. H,	145
Killed in battle or died of wounds . . .	143 ;	"	12
Died in service	93 ;	"	13
Discharged on account of wounds or disease	344 ;	"	26
Deserted	38 ;	"	6
Unaccounted for	5 ;		
Expiration of service	356 ;	"	32

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOL- UNTEERS.

This regiment was organized in the autumn of 1862, in consequence of the call for volunteers for one year, and was the outgrowth of the old Second Regiment of First Brigade, First Division of Massachusetts Volunteers, recruited at Camp Meigs, Readville. Company A was wholly from Weymouth but the remainder of the regiment came from all parts of the State.

It was mustered into the United States service in September and October, 1862, but was not fully organized

until Nov. 6, when the following officers were placed in command: colonel, Isaac S. Burrell; lieutenant-colonel, Joseph Stedman; major, Frederick G. Stiles; adjutant, Charles A. Davis.

The regiment left Camp Meigs, Nov. 21, for New Orleans, *via* New York. Remained at Camp N. P. Banks at East New York, Union Race-Course, until Dec. 2, when it went to Brooklyn, whence it sailed in four transports for its point of destination; Col. Burrell with Companies D, G and I on the "Saxon" on the 3d; arrived at Ship Island on the 14th, and New Orleans on the 16th.

This detachment was ordered immediately to Galveston, leaving New Orleans on the 19th and reaching Galveston on the 24th, where they were attacked by the rebels 5000 strong, under Gen. Magruder, and after sustaining the "siege" for several days and seeing no prospect of help, they surrendered July 1, about two hundred and fifty or sixty in all, the losses of the rebels being, by their own acknowledgment, some three hundred or four hundred.

Companies A, B and F, under Lieutenant-Col. Stedman, sailed from Brooklyn on Dec. 4, on the "Quincy," put into Hilton Head, disabled, on the 11th, and reached Carrollton, above New Orleans, the 29th, going into camp Jan. 3. The remainder of the regiment left Brooklyn on Dec. 5, Companies E and K, Capt. Davis, on the "Charles Osgood," which reached Carrollton, Jan. 1; and Companies C and H, Major Stiles, on the "Shetucket," which arrived there on the 14th.

These miserable old transports brought them into port too late to share the fate of their gallant colonel, and prevented them from achieving under him a glorious victory. The prisoners were afterwards parolled, and saw no more service other than that as prisoners in the hands of the rebels.

The remaining companies were attached, by the order of Gen. Banks, to the Second Brigade, Col. Farr, Second Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, under Gen. W. T. Sherman. Their duty was mainly in garrison and guard about New Orleans, towards Lake Ponchartrain and up the Mississippi to Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, arduous and irksome but with very little fighting.

At Galveston, the only occasion in which any of the regiment had an opportunity to show their mettle, they approved themselves of the same material as their comrades of other regiments who had won well-earned reputations as fighting regiments, and only surrendered when the defence became perfectly hopeless.

In these various duties the time was spent until July 31, when they were embarked on the government transport "Continental," reaching New York on the 8th of August and Boston on the 10th, having been run on the rocks off Point Judith during the passage from New York. They were furloughed until the 20th, when they were mustered out at Readville.

"The services of the regiment, although varied, were well performed, and this report should not close without some praise for the enlisted men in its ranks.

"Whatever duty they were called upon to perform was faithfully executed. Thoroughly imbued with the principle of the noble general [N. P. Banks] in whose corps they were placed, that 'success is a duty,' they always on all occasions cheerfully labored for *success* that *duty* might be done." [Adjutant-General's report, 1863.]

The casualties of the regiment were, four killed, twenty wounded, thirty-two died of disease, and two hundred and fifty-six taken prisoners.

Company A of Weymouth performed faithfully all the duties required of it, and if it did not have its full share of fighting, it was its misfortune and not its fault.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The Twenty-third Company of Heavy Artillery (Company G, Fourth Regiment) Massachusetts Volunteers was largely composed of men from Weymouth, many of whom had seen service in other organizations. It was organized and mustered into the United States service on Aug. 27, 1864, for one year. It left the State on the 16th of September, and arrived at Washington on the 23d, where it was assigned to duty upon the defences of that city. With eleven other companies, it was consolidated and formed the Fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Heavy Artillery on the 12th of November following.

The company consisted largely of new recruits; of the one hundred and forty-five who were its members, only thirty-four were re-enlistments. Seventeen of commissioned and non-commissioned officers had been in the service before. Of the veterans, sixteen were formerly members of the Forty-second Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, five of the Twelfth, and one each from the following organizations of Massachusetts Volunteers: First, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-fifth, Fifty-second; also from Second New Hampshire Infantry, Second United States Artillery, Fifth Massachusetts Battery, and Eighth Massachusetts Battery. The regiment was mustered out of service on the 17th of June, 1865, in consequence of the "close of the war."

During the term of its service it was connected with the Twenty-second Army Corps, and, by the reports of the United States army inspectors to headquarters of the army, was not excelled in discipline, instruction or military appearance by any company in the corps. [Furnished by Captain Andrew J. Garey.]

SOLDIERS' RECORD.

Abbott, Luther C., 8th Regt., Maine.
 Adams, George M., sergt., 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Adlington, Stephen L., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Adlington, Walter S., private, 11th Regt., Co. F; died.
 Allen, Charles H., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Allison, Walter, private at Watertown Arsenal.
 Ames, William F., 1st Conn. Cav.
 Andrews, Edward G., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Atkinson, James, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Bailey, Christopher T., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Bailey, Orestes L., private, 4th Cav.
 Baker, Andrew J., private, 3d Heavy Art.
 Baker, Calvin R., private, 33d Regt., Co. K.
 Baker, Charles H., musician, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Baker, Howard, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Baker, William H., private, 13th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Baldwin, Everett, private, 12th Regt.
 Barnes, Ferdinand J., corp., 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Barnes, Robert B., private, 16th Light Bat.
 Bartlett, George, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Bates, Albert, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Bates, Alfred L., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Bates, Charles W., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Bates, Elijah R., navy.
 Bates, James L., brig.-gen., 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Bates, John F., private, 13th Regt., Co. K.
 Bates, John W., lieut., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Bates, Leavett, sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Bates, Levi L., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Bates, Lewis D.
 Bates, Samuel A., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Bates, Stephen, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Bates, William L., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Beals, Elias F., corp., 12 Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Bearce, Simeon, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Beard, Austin P., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Beaulieu, Moses, private, 11th Regt.
 Belcher, Alfred C., private, 1st Cav.
 Bicknell, Anson F., corp., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Bicknell, Charles E., corp., 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Bicknell, Francis A., major, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Bicknell, Frederick T., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; prisoner; died.
 Bicknell, George W., private, 14th Regt., Co. F; wounded; died.
 Bicknell, John Q., 43d Regt., Co. B.
 Bienville, Lewis, private, 11th Regt.

Bingham, Clarence V.
Binney, Isaac H., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Binney, John, sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
Birmingham, Matthew, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Birmingham, Richard.
Blackman, John H., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; killed.
Blanchard, Alonzo, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Blanchard, Alonzo W., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Blanchard, Charles B., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; prisoner; died.
Blanchard, Frank, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Blanchard, George W., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Blanchard, James B., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Blanchard, John, private, 32d Regt., Co. G.
Blanchard, John, Jr., sergt., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Blanchard, Mark M., private.
Blanchard, Otis S., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Blanchard, O. S., private, 58th Regt., Co. G; killed.
Blanchard, Thomas S., private, 32d Regt., Co. A.
Boodrue, John, 43d Regt., Co. B.
Bourne, Ezekiel P., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Bourne, L. V., private, 2d Art., Co. H; died.
Bowditch, Frederick H., musician, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Bowker, James B., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner.
Brady, Thomas, private, 29th Regt., Co. B.
Bragg, Ira W., surgeon, navy; died.
Bresnahan, Michael, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Briggs, Charles E., private, 14th Light Bat.
Briggs, Henry H., private, 8th Vt. Regt., Co. G.
Briggs, John H., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Brooks, Spencer L., sergt., 12th Regt., Co. H.
Brown, Dennis, private, 9th Regt., Co. D; accidentally killed.
Brown, George, navy.
Brown, James, navy.
Bryant, James A., corp., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G; prisoner.
Buckmaster, Michael, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Buker, Leonard E., sergt., 32d Regt., Co. F.
Burns, Francis D., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Burns, John W., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner.
Burrell, Charles H., private, 3d Cav., Co. I; wounded.
Burrell, David B., lieut., 12th Regt., Co. H; killed.
Burrell, John G., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Burrell, John P., lieut., 42d Regt., Co. A.
Burrell, Joseph H., Jr., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Burrell, W. L., private, 1st Heavy Art., Co. M; killed.
Burrell, Martin D., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; prisoner.
Burrell, Martin J., lieut., 42d Regt., Co. A.
Burrell, Oliver, lieut., 35th Regt., Co. H.
Burrell, Richmond.

Burrell, Richmond P., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Burrell, Samuel E., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Burrell, William L., private, 14th Heavy Art.; killed.
 Cady, Benjamin L., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Cady, Lorenzo, private, 1st Heavy Art.
 Cahill, Thomas, private, 4th Cav.; killed.
 Cain, Leonard W., musician, 56th Regt., Co. C.
 Cain, Stephen, musician, 56th Regt., Co. C.
 Calnan, John.
 Canterbury, William, musician, 12th Regt.
 Carey, Timothy, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Carney, Thomas, private, 30th Regt.; died.
 Carney, William, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Carroll, John, private, 3d Bat., R. I.
 Carroll, John, navy.
 Carroll, Michael, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Carter, Galen A., private, 16th Regt.; wounded and died.
 Chandler, Bradford, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Chapman, Daniel L., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Chase, Abial H., corp., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Chessman, E. B., private, 32d Regt., Co. H; died.
 Childs, John, private, 3d Heavy Art.
 Churchill, Joshua F., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Churchill, Julius R., private, 32d Regt., Co. G.
 Clapp, Loring O., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Clapp, William H., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Clark, Albert, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Coburn, Hiram S., capt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Cokeley, Dennis, private, 9th Regt., Co. D.
 Cokeley, Humphrey, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Coleman, Thomas, private, 24th Regt.
 Collet, Frederick, sergt., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Colson, Frederick B., private, 1st Cav., Co. K.
 Conner, Daniel, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Connors, Patrick, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Cook, Thomas W., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; deserted.
 Coolidge, Amos R., private, 16th Light Bat.
 Coolidge, Francis E., private, 12th Regt., Co. C; killed.
 Coolidge, Frederick, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Coolidge, George H., private, 11th Regt., Co. K; died.
 Coolidge, Richard S., private, 11th Regt., Co. G; deserted.
 Coolidge, William F., private, 11th Regt., Co. K.
 Corban, Frank, private, 4th Regt., Co. C.
 Corban, Roswell L., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Corr, Owen, navy.
 Cotter, Patrick, private, 4th Cav.; died.
 Coughlan, Thomas, 42d Regt., Co. A.

Cowing, Charles G., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Cowing, Henry V., private, 11th Regt., Co. F; prisoner.
Crocker, Charles A., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; killed.
Crocker, Elery C., sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
Crocker, Enoch, private, 11th Regt., Co. F; killed.
Cronin, Patrick.
Cudworth, Benjamin, private, 42d Regt., Co. D.
Cully, Andrew, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Cummings, William L., private, 4th Cav., Co. D; prisoner.
Cunningham, John, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Curtis, Charles H., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Cushing, Alanson B., navy.
Cushing, Alfred T., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Cushing, Charles E., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner and died.
Cushing, David W., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; killed.
Cushing, Edward, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Cushing, Elbridge G., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Cushing, Francis H., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Cushing, Frederick O., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Cushing, George A., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Cushing, George C., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Cushing, George F., private, 16th Light Bat.
Cushing, Henry F., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Cushing, John F., corp., 42d Regt., Co. A.
Cushing, Thomas B., private, 12th Regt., Co. B; killed.
Cushing, William E., private, 11th Regt., Co. F.
Cushing, William N., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Cushing, William N. (2d), private, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Cushing, William Newton, private, 2d Cav.
Daffy, Thomas, private, 42d Regt., Co. D.
Daggett, Henry T., private, 1st Cav.
Dailey, Israel A., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Dallof, Albert W., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Dalton, John W., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Daly, Dennis, private, 1st Regt.
Dame, Joseph T., private, 32d Regt., Co. F; killed.
Damon, Albert, Co. H; wounded.
Damon, Isaac B., private, 2d Regt.
Damon, Joshua F., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Damon, Proctor A., private, 1st U. Heavy Art.
Damon, Zachariah, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; died.
Davidson, Albert, private, 13th Regt., Co. C.
Davis, George R., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Davis, Horatio A., corp., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Davis, John, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; died.
Davis, Leonard I., private, 16th Light Bat.
Davy, Michael, private, 10th Conn. Regt.; wounded.
Davy, Manning, private, 38th Regt., Co. H.

Davy, William H., at Watertown Arsenal.
 Day, Greenleaf, musician, 4th Cav.
 Day, J. H., private, 6th Bat.; died.
 Day, James B., private; died.
 Day, Joshua D., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Dean, Benjamin R., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Dean, Seth, private, Cabot's Art.
 Deere, Elias H., private, 12th Regt., Co. C; wounded.
 Delawney, Michael, private, 9th Regt., Co. C.
 Denbroeder, Adrainus, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Denton, Samuel C., musician, 56th Regt., Co. A.
 Derby, Alden, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Derby, Franklin, sergt., 4th Cav., Co. B.
 Derby, George, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Derby, Loring W., sergt., 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Derby, Thomas, Jr., sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Deselit, Louis.
 Deshon, Jason L., sergt., 12th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Doble, George H., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Doherty, Bernard, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Donahoe, Stephen, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Donnelly, Frank, private, 9th Regt.; killed.
 Donnelly, J. Michael, private, 28th Regt.; killed,
 Donavon, Malachi, private, 9th Regt.; deserted.
 Donovan, Michael, navy.
 Doran, Daniel, private, 33d Regt.
 Downey, Thomas, private, 16th Regt.
 Duffy, Richard, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Dunbar, Charles H., lieut., 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Dunbar, David, corp., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Dunbar, James D., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner.
 Dunbar, Warren, private, 12th Regt., Co. E.
 Dunbar, Willard J., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Dunn, John, corp., 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Duvall, Lewis, private, 32d Regt., Co. A; deserted.
 Dyer, William H., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Earl, Daniel C., corp., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Early, Edward, navy.
 Estes, Eli H., corp., 42d Regt.
 Estes, Herbert E., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Estes, Samuel, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Fahey, Edward A., sergt., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Fairbanks, George E., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Fairbanks, Gerry, private, 16th Light Bat.
 Farmer, Charles H., private, Signal Corps.
 Farmer, William H., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Farren, G. W., private, 4th Cav., Co. B; prisoner.
 Faulkner, Harrison, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

Fearing, Israel J., private, 14th Regt., Co. F; prisoner and died.
Fennell, James, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Fennell, John, sergt., 25th Regt., Co. A; wounded.
Fitzgerald, Patrick, private, 11th Regt.; killed.
Fleming, Michael, private, 11th Regt.; killed.
Flynn, John, navy.
Fogarty, William, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Ford, Charles T., private, 3d Heavy Art.
Ford, James B., private, 19th Regt., Co. I; wounded.
Ford, Joseph B., wagoner, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Ford, Michael, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Forrest, Michael A., private, 2d Regt., Co. I.
Foss, Benjamin F., private, 11th Regt., Co. F.; killed.
Fox, Owen, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Foye, Samuel S., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Fraher, Patrick, private, 2d Heavy Art., Co. D; prisoner and died.
French, George W., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
French, Samuel L., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; died.
Furness, John.
Gamage, Theodore A., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Gammons, Frederick, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; prisoner and died.
Gannett, Charles E., sergt., 35th Regt., Co. H; died.
Gannett, Joseph H., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Gardner, Edward B., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Gardner, George L., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Gardner, Henry A., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Gardner, Jacob, Jr., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Gardner, Jason, musician, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Garey, Andrew J., capt., 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Garvin, Edward, private, 33d Regt.
Gay, John O., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Gay, Samuel E., sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
Gerrold, Alexander M., navy.
Gibbs, Benjamin S., private, 12th Regt., Co. E; wounded.
Gibbs, Elisha J., lieut., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Gillingham, James R., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Gillingham, John, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Gloster, Patrick, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Goldthwait, Charles, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Goodwin, John M., at Watertown Arsenal.
Goodwin, Samuel D., private, 12th Regt., Co. D.
Goodwin, William A., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Goodwin, William H., private, Nim's Bat., Co. B.
Gordon, Joseph.
Gorman, John, private, 36th Regt., N. Y., Co. K; wounded.
Gove, Andrew S., at Watertown Arsenal.
Grant, Thomas, private, 12th Regt., Co. D; wounded.
Graves, George D., private, 18th Regt.

Graves, Joshua.
 Gunning, Amos J., private 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Gustin, George A.
 Hackett, Patrick, private, 9th Regt.; killed.
 Haley, John, navy.
 Hall, Edward W., private, 7th Regt., Co. F; died.
 Halligan, Edward, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Halloran, James, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Hamilton, Lucius M., musician, 12th Regt., Co. H; died.
 Hamilton, Otis R., private, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Hanley, Michael (2d), private, 31st Regt.
 Harding, Ellsworth M., private, 4th Regt., Co. C.
 Harrington, Isaac N., private, 60th Regt.
 Harrington, Minot J., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Harrington, William, private, 1st Heavy Art.
 Hart, John W., lieut., 13th U. S. Art.
 Hart, Michael, 3d Heavy Art.
 Hastings, Charles W., capt., 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner.
 Hawes, Bradford, private, 1st Cav., Co. K.
 Hawes, Charles, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Hayden, Albert C., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Hayden, George F., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Hayward, Charles W., private, 28th Regt., Co. G; prisoner.
 Hayward, Isaiah T., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Heald, Lysander, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Healy, Cornelius, 12th Regt., Co. A; killed.
 Healy, George R., private, 13th Regt., Co. C; died.
 Healy, Henry, private, 14th Regt., Co. K; wounded.
 Healy, James H., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Healy, William, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Hennessey, John, private, 3d Regt., U. S. Reg., Co. E; wounded.
 Hersey, Daniel D., private, 32d Regt., Co. F; died.
 Hersey, William S.
 Hersey, Wilson D., private, 18th Regt., Co. K; died.
 Hesse, Augustus, private, 9th Bat.
 Hewitt, Henry, private, 4th Cav., Co. B; prisoner and died.
 Hickey, Kenneth, private, 12th Regt., Co. E.
 Higgins, Lucius.
 Higgins, Michael, private, 42d Regt.
 Hill, Boyle D., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Hobart, Otis M., private, 1st U. Heavy Art.
 Hobart, Thomas P., corp., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Hobill, Ralph, private, 11th Regt., Co. I; wounded and died.
 Hocking, William H., private, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Holbrook, George, corp., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Holbrook, George A., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Holbrook, Jeremiah, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Holbrook, John Q. A., private, 42d Regt., Co. D.

Holbrook, Richard M., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Holbrook, William, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Holbrook, William A., private, 4th Cav., Co. E; died.
Holbrook, William O., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Hollis, Adoniram B., corp., 35th Regt., Co. H.
Hollis, Asaph L., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Hollis, George, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Hollis, Henry S., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded and died.
Hollis, Isaac N., Jr., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Hollis, John F., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Hollis, John O., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Hollis, John Q., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Hollis, Leroy S., private, 4th Regt., Co. C.
Holmes Jesse H., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Holmes, Lyman T., sergt., 35th Regt., Co. H; killed.
Holmes, Marcus M., private, 11th Regt., Co. G; wounded.
Hope, John, private, 24th Regt., Co. K; wounded.
Houghton, Edzel, private, 16th Light Bat.
Houghton, Oliver, private, 16th Light Bat.
Howard, Henry, private.
Humphrey, Clinton C., private, 8th Bat.
Hunt, Henry N., private, 1st U. Heavy Art.
Hunt, James L., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Hunt, John Q., corp., 35th Regt., Co. H; killed.
Hunt, Samuel W., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Hunt, Webster W., 4th Heavy Art.
Hunt, William, private, 12th Regt., Co. E.
Jackson, Nelson S., private, 14th Regt., Co. K; prisoner and died.
Jacobs, Daniel, private, 1st Cav.
Jones, Charles G., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Jones, Granville R.
Jones, James G., 1st Heavy Art., Co. M; died.
Jaquith, Reuben, private, 16th Light Bat.
Josephs, Uriel, corp., 42d Regt., Co. A; died.
Joy, George F., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Joy, Walter H., musician, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Joyce, E. L., private, 1st Heavy Art., Co. M; killed.
Keating, Thomas H., musician, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Keep, William J., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Keily, Timothy, private.
Kelley, Thomas, private, 42d Regt., Co. C.
Kendrigan, Edward, private, 3d Cav.
Kenney, Bernard, private, 3d Heavy Art.
Kennison, Benjamin R., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Kerr, Owen, private, 28th Regt., Co. C; wounded.
Kilburn, Charles E., private, 1st Cav.; wounded and supposed dead.
Kimball, Selden, private, 16th Light Bat.
Kingman, Nathan, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.

Kirby, Patrick, private, 7th Regt.
 Kittredge, Paul C., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; died.
 Knights, Edward, private, 3d Mass. Heavy Art., Co. A.
 La Forrest, Frederick, private, 4th Regt.
 Lajoye, Joseph, private, 12th Regt., Co. D; killed.
 Lamson, Daniel, sergt., 35th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Lane, Parker E., private, 4th Regt., Co. C.
 Lane, S. Cushing, engineer, navy.
 Lane, Webster, engineer, navy.
 Lantz, David J., private, 42d Regt., Co. A; prisoner.
 Larmay, Joseph, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Larmay, Leander.
 Lary, William, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Lathrop, Hiram G., private, 12th Regt.
 Lathrop, Washington I., private, 13th Regt., Co. F; killed.
 Leach, Adnah G., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Leach, Ezra W., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Lemar, Joseph, private, 11th Regt., Co. E; wounded.
 Leonard, Alonzo H., corp., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Leonard, Charles H., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Leonard, Charles M., private, 11th Regt., Co. F.
 Leonard, John, 22d Regt.; died.
 Lewis, Edward, lieut., 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Lewis, George F., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Lewis, William A., private, 38th Regt., Co. D; killed.
 Lewis, William H., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Lincoln, Daniel, private, 32d Regt., Co. A.
 Lincoln, Daniel W., private, 4th Regt., Co. C.
 Lincoln, Samuel, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Lindsley, Frederick, at Watertown Arsenal.
 Lines, Patrick, private, 24th Regt.
 Linnell, Samuel D., private, 2d Heavy Art., Co. L.
 Linton, Augustus A., private, 11th Regt., Co. F.
 Linton, E. Frank, private, 11th Regt., Co. F.
 Littlefield, Lemuel P., private, 14th Regt., Co. K; wounded and died.
 Livingston, George H., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Lloyd, Charles S., lieut., 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Londergan, Thomas, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Long, William, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Loring, Benjamin J., 5th Regt., Co. G.
 Loring, Charles H., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Loubey, Edward, private, 11th Regt.; missing.
 Loud, Byron W., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Loud, Francis M., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Loud, John A., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Loud, John F., sergt., 32d Regt., Co. F; wounded.
 Loud, Josiah E., private, U. Cav., Co. A.
 Loud, Livingston W., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.

Loud, Samuel R., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Loud, Thomas B., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Loud, William E., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Louney, Daniel E., private, 63d Regt., N. Y., Co. C; wounded, prisoner,
died.
Lovell, Benjamin S., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Lovell, Frank G., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Lovell, George, private, 16th Regt.
Lovell, Jacob R., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Lovell, James A., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Lovell, William L., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Lynch, Patrick, private, 9th Regt., Co. H.
Lyon, George P., capt.; 12th Regt., Co. H.
Macauley, Matthew, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner.
Mahan, Jerry, private.
Makepiece, Horace M., 42d Regt., Co. D.
Mangon, Charles, private.
Mann, George H., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Marden, Lewis C., corp., 42d Regt., Co. A; died.
Marden, Newell, private, 29th Regt., Co. H.
Marlow, Peter, private, 1st Regt.
Martin, Edwin, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Mason, Adoniram J., lieut., 35th Regt., Co. H.
May, John D., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Maynard, George F., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H.
McAllister, Samuel A., 16th Regt., Co. G; died.
McArdle, Patrick A., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
McAuliffe, Dennis, private, 9th Regt., Co. I; killed.
McCarthy, John, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
McCarthy, John, private, 9th Regt., Co. B.
McCauley, Dennis.
McCue, Patrick, private, 14th Regt., Co. H.
McDavitt, William, private, 16th Light Bat.
McGill, John, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; deserted.
McGill, Stephen, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
McGrath, Michael, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
McGuire, James, private.
McGuire, Patrick, private, 9th Regt., Co. K.
McGuire, Thomas, private, 9th Regt., Co. I.
McKenzie, Daniel B., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
McMakens, John, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
McMorrow, Charles J., private, 11th Regt., Co. G; wounded.
Merchant, William F., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Miller, Alonzo R., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Mitchell, George W., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Mitchell, William, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Moore, Martin F., private, 16th Light Bat.; died.
Moran, James F., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.

Moran, William H., private, 3d Heavy Art.
Morgan, Thomas T., private, 11th Regt., Co. E.
Morrell, Charles A., lieut., 35th Regt., Co. H.
Morrell, Charles G., corp., 35th Regt., Co. H.
Morrison, James, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Moulton, Harrison, private, 2d Light Bat., Co. B.
Munroe, Alfred C., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Murphy, Eugene.
Murphy, Jeremiah, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Murphy, Martin, private, 9th Regt., Co. B; wounded.
Murphy, Terence, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Murphy, Timothy.
Murphy, William H., private, 32d Regt., Co. A; wounded.
Nash, Aaron P., Jr., private, 12th Regt., Co. C; wounded.
Nash, Elbridge, private, 44th Regt.
Nash, Franklin A., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Nash, William C., private, 16th Light Bat.
Nightingale, Thomas J., private, 11th Regt., Co. K.
Nolan, Daniel, private, 16th Light Bat.
Nolan, James, private, 16th Light Bat.
Norton, Royal, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
O'Brien, Richard, private, 9th Regt., Co. G.
O'Connell, Maurice, private, 2d Regt.
O'Conner, Timothy, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
O'Conner, John, private.
O'Donnell, Patrick, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Orcutt, Augustus E., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; died.
Orcutt, Benjamin H., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Orcutt, Charles, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Orcutt, George O., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; died.
Orcutt, James M., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Orcutt, William, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Osgood, George W., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Parks, John, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Parrott, Josiah R., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Parry, John, private, 32d Regt., Co. A.
Pedman, William J., private, 14th Regt., Co. K; wounded.
Perrigo, Charles C., private, 30th Regt.; died.
Perry, George H., navy.
Perry, Henry, private, 22d Regt., Co. F.
Peterson, Alfred, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Pettes, I. D. Howe, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Philbrick, Stephen K., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Phillips, Lewis, private, 24th Regt.
Pierce, David J., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Pierce, Eliot C., major, 13th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Pike, William, private, 25th Regt., Co. H; killed.
Pond, Henry V., private, 60th Regt.

Pool, Samuel B., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Pope, Charles A., sergt., 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded and died.
Pope, Clinton F., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Pope, Warren W., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Porter, Hiram, private, 29th Regt., Co. G.
Porter, Jonathan K., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Powers, Peter, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Pratt, Asa B., corp., 35th Regt., Co. H.
Pratt, Benjamin (2d), private, 42d Regt., Co. D; prisoner.
Pratt, Benjamin F., brev. brig-gen., 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Pratt, Benjamin F. (2d), private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Pratt, Benjamin F. (3d), corp., 35th Regt., Co. H; prisoner.
Pratt, Charles, private, 4th Cav.
Pratt, Chester D., private, 1st Cav.
Pratt, Francis B., capt., 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Pratt, Francis S., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Pratt, George H., private, 24th Regt.
Pratt, George Hiram, private, 2d Cav., Co. C.
Pratt, Henry, private, 4th Cav., Co. G.
Pratt, Henry F., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Pratt, James, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; died.
Pratt, Josiah H., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Pratt, J. Quincy, private, 4th Cav., Co. B; killed.
Pratt, Leander.
Pratt, Leonard, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; killed.
Pratt, Leonard F., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H; died.
Pratt, Samuel, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Pray, Samuel, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Prouty, Elijah, private, 4th Regt., Co. C; died.
Prouty, Oliver B., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Pry, Thomas W., private, 3d Heavy Art.
Puffer, James E., private, 32d Regt., Co. F; killed.
Putillow, Frank A., private, 4th Cav.; died.
Quinn, Jeremiah, private, 42d Regt., Co. D.
Rand, James W., private, 59th Regt., Co. I.
Randall, Martin L., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Ray, William N., navy.
Raymond, Bela T., private, 42d Regt., Co. I.
Raymond, Benjamin, private, 42d Regt., Co. I.
Raymond, Charles W., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Raymond, Horace B.
Raymond, James G., 4th Cav., Co. D; died.
Raymond, James G., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Raymond, T. H., private, 4th Regt., Co. C.
Raymond, Thomas W., private, 4th Cav., Co. E.
Raymond, Walter B.
Rea, John D., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Rea, William M., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.

Reamy, Joseph, private, 4th Cav., Co. E.
 Reckards, Winslow M., corp., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Redmond, Charles S., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Remington, Foster.
 Rennard, Henry F., private, 3d Cav.; killed.
 Reed, Franklin, private, 4th Cav., Co. B; prisoner.
 Reed, Matthew, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Reed, Salmon, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Reed, Thomas, private, 60th Regt.
 Reynolds, William H., private, 4th Cav., Co. E.
 Rice, Stephen L., private, 16th Light Bat.
 Rice, Urban, navy.
 Rice, William P., sergt., 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Richards, Benjamin F., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Richards, Charles L., private, 18th Regt., Co. H; wounded and died.
 Richards, Charles N., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Richards, David P., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Richards, George W., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Richards, Samuel M., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Richards, William H., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Richardson, Emery, private, 11th Regt., Co. F.
 Richardson, F. P.
 Riley, Michael, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Riley, Timothy, private, 11th Regt., Co. D; deserted.
 Ritchie, Henry, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; died.
 Roachman, John, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Robbins, Charles H., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded and died.
 Robbins, Christopher C., private, 3d Md. Regt., Co. D; wounded.
 Robinson, Benjamin F., corp., 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Robinson, Wilber F., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Robinson, William H., private, 18th Regt., Co. K.
 Rockwood, Elisha R., lieut., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G; wounded.
 Rogers, Daniel F., 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner and died.
 Ross, Samuel J., private, 38th Regt., Co. K.
 Rowe, James, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; died.
 Rowley, Edward, private, 9th Regt., Co. C.
 Ruggles, George, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Ryan, John, 3d Cav., Co. C.
 Ryan, Timothy, private, 28th Regt., Co. D; wounded.
 Sampson, John M., private, 1st U. Heavy Art.
 Sargent, Edward W., private, 16th Light Bat.
 Sargent, George W., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Sargent, Walter H.
 Scully, John, private, 9th Bat.
 Shannahan, Jeremiah, private, 16th Regt.
 Shannahan, William, private, 20th Regt.
 Shaw, Augustus E., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Shaw, Austin B., private, 14th Regt., Co. K; wounded.

Shaw, E. Faxon, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Shaw, George, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Shaw, Gilbert M., corp., 42d Regt., Co. A.
Shehan, Dennis, private, 16th Regt.; killed.
Shepherd, Joseph E., private, 13th Regt., Co. F.
Shergold, Nehemiah, private, 12th Regt.
Simpson, Oliver E., private, 1st Regt., Co. I; killed.
Skinner, Robert G., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Slason, William T., corp., 42d Regt., Co. A.
Slatterly, Edward, private, 12th Regt., Co. C; wounded.
Slatterly, John G., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; probably killed.
Slatterly, Patrick, 42d Regt., Co. B.
Smiledge, Alfred B., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Smiledge, John S., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Smith, Bernard, navy.
Smith, Cornelius, navy.
Smith, Frank, Watertown Arsenal.
Smith, James, navy.
Smith, Jason, Jr., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; died.
Smith, John, private, 12th Regt.
Smith, John (2d), navy.
Smith, Richard B., sergt., 12th Regt., Co. H.
Smith, William W., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; killed.
Snell, William, 20th Regt., Co. A.
Spear, Albert A., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Spear, Charles H., private, 11th Regt., Co. F.
Spear, Josiah Q., corp., 35th Regt., Co. H.
Spear, Richard, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Spencer, Jeremiah, private, 18th Regt., Co. K.
Spinney, Harris H., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded and prisoner.
Spooner, William A., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Springer, Samuel B., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Stackpole, Oliver B., private, 42d Regt., Co. A; died.
Starbuck, George, private, 2d Regt., Co. I; died.
Stevens, James H., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Stoddard, Addison, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Stoddard, Elbridge I., sergt., 12th Regt., Co. H.
Stoddard, Henry A., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Stoddard, John H., private, 42d Regt., Co. D.
Stoddard, Sargent L., private, 42d Regt., Co. D; prisoner.
Stone, William E., private, 2d Cav., Co. I.
Sutton, Reuben.
Swan, Gideon R., 20th U. Heavy Art.
Sweares, Henry, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; killed.
Sweeny, Robert, navy.
Sweeting, Putnam I., private, 24th Regt., Co. F.
Taylor, Joseph F., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Thayer, George R., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.

Thayer, John Q. A., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner.
 Thayer, Joseph W., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Thayer, Nathaniel A., private, 12th Regt., Co. E.
 Thayer, N. W., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner and died.
 Thayer, Samuel G., private, 12th Regt., Co. C; prisoner.
 Thayer, Stillman, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Thayer, Watson, sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Thayer, William G., private, 12th Regt., Co. E; wounded.
 Thomas, Albert, private, 4th Regt., Co. C.
 Thomas, Allen, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Thomas, Benjamin F., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Thomas, Edwin, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Thomas, Edwin (2d), capt., 3d U. Heavy Art.
 Thomas, Francis L., lieut., 12th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Thomas, Isaac, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Thomas, John, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Thomas, Leonard, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Thomas, Minot A., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Thomas, Nelson, sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Thompson, Harrison G., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Thompson, Josiah, Jr., private, 12th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Thompson, Sumner, private, 16th Light Bat.; died.
 Thompson, Zenas M., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Tirrell, Albert H., lieut., 1st Cav.
 Tirrell, Albert J., private, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Tirrell, Alfred W., lieut., 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Tirrell, Augustus, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Tirrell, E. P., private, 3d Heavy Art.
 Tirrell, Ebenezer, Jr., sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Tirrell, Edwin F., sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Tirrell, Francis B., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Tirrell, Franklin, corp., 32d Regt., Co. F; died.
 Tirrell, George W., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Tirrell, John W., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Tirrell, Levi, private, 12th Regt.
 Tirrell, Major, private, 33d Regt.; wounded.
 Tirrell, Warren, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Tirrell, Winfield B., corp., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Tomalty, Owen, private, 63d Regt., N. Y., Co. B.
 Toombs, Eliot L., private.
 Torrey, Appleton H., private, 11th Regt., Co. B.
 Torrey, Benjamin F., private, 12th Regt., Co. C.
 Torrey, Charles D., sergt., 1st U. Heavy Art.
 Torrey, Charles L., private, 32d Regt., Co. A.
 Torrey, James L., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
 Torrey, Joseph E., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Torrey, Joshua L., private, 1st Cav., Co. A. [died.
 Torrey, Lorenzo, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; wounded, prisoner, and

- Torrey, Naaman, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; died.
Torrey, Naaman J., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Torrey, Noah W., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Torrey, Richard L., private, 11th Regt., Co. B; wounded and supposed killed.
Torrey, Richmond, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Torrey, Sumner F., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Torrey, Turner, private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Totman, Elmer H., private, 2d Heavy Art., Co. D.
Totman, Irving J., private, 2d Heavy Art., Co. C; died.
Townsend, William, private, 1st U. Heavy Art.
Tracy, Patrick, private, 3d Heavy Art.
Trask, Joseph, private, 29th U. Heavy Art.
Trott, Charles R., corp., 42d Regt., Co. A.
Trufant, Edgar H., private, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Trufant, Edward F., private, 11th Regt., Co. F; killed.
Turner, Waldo, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Tyndall, John, private 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Vance, William, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Viger, Joseph, musician, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Vining, Adoniram E., private, 14th Regt., Co. F; prisoner.
Vining, Alonzo, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Vining, Andrew J., private, 24th Regt., Co. K.
Vining, Daniel, drummer, 35th Regt., Co. H.
Vining, George H., private, 14th Regt., Co. F.
Vining, George W., corp., 12th Regt., Co. H; killed.
Vining, N. F., private, 4th Cav., Co. E.
Vining, Solon A., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Vining, William A., private, 1st Cav., Co. I.
Vogel, Henry B., 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
Walker, Edwin, private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Walker, George, private, 12th Regt., Co. F; wounded and died.
Walker, Isaac H., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Walker, Roscius R., Watertown Arsenal.
Wall, Patrick, private, 11th Regt., Co. B.
Walsh, Michael, private, 12th Regt.
Ward, James, private, 3d Heavy Art.
Ward, Patrick, private, 3d Heavy Art.
Ware, Lawrence A., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
Warren, Ephraim L., major, 22d Regt.
Weed, Otis H., Jr., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Weeks, James, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Weeks, Nathan, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
Welch, James (3d), private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Wendall, James C., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
Whelan, Edmund B., private, 3d Regt. U. S. Regulars, Co. E; prisoner.
Whelan, John H., lieut., 12th Regt., Co. H.
Whitcomb, John M., private, 4th Regt., Co. C.

White, Benjamin, private, 1st Regt.
 White, Calvin T., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 White, Charles H., private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 White, Francis E., lieut., 4th N. Y. Cav., Co. G.
 White, Herbert, Watertown Arsenal.
 White, Henry, sergt., 42d Regt., Co. A.
 White, Frederick R., private, 38th Regt., Co. A.
 White, J. Francis, 1st Heavy Art., Co. C.
 White, James, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 White, Patrick, private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 White, Robert H., musician, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 White, Robert S., musician, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 White, Sanford, private, 38th Regt., Co. A.
 White, Warren F., private, 3d Heavy Art.
 White, William, lieut., 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
 Whiting, Charles D., private, 1st U. Heavy Art.
 Whiting, Harrison, private, 12th Regt., Co. H; prisoner.
 Whitman, Theron W., private, 60th Regt.
 Whitmarsh, John Q., private, 12th Regt., Co. C; killed.
 Whitmarsh, Peter, private, 16th Light Bat.
 Whitney, Edwin, private, 4th Heavy Art., Co. G.
 Whittemore, William, private, 32d Regt.
 Wilber, Charles C.
 Willet, G. F., private, 4th Cav.; wounded and died.
 Williams, Charles S., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Williams, Eugene S., private, 4th Cav., Co. B; killed.
 Williamson, Joseph, private, 14th Regt., Co. K; wounded and died.
 Willis, Stephen R., corp., 35th Regt., Co. H; killed.
 Winslow, Joseph B., sergt., 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Winslow, Nathan F., private, 35th Regt., Co. H; wounded and died.
 Woodward, Sylvester R., private, 42d Regt., Co. A.
 Worster, E. Frank, Watertown Arsenal.
 Wright, C. Wesley, private, 4th Cav., Co. B; prisoner.
 Wright, Henry, private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Wright, William H., navy.
 Wrightington, Judah, private, 18th Regt., Co. C.
 Young, Benjamin M., private, 12th Regt., Co. H.
 Young, Job, private, 16th Light Bat.

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX A.

[PAGE 26.]

THE following is a list of this company that came in with Rev. Joseph Hull: —

“ Waymouth

y^e 20th of

BOUND FOR NEW ENGLAND.

March 1635

- 1 Joseph Hall [Hull¹] of Somerss^t a Minist aged 40 yeare
- 2 Agnis hall his Wife aged 25 y^{re}
- 3 Joane Hall his daught^r aged 15 yeare
- 4 Joseph Hall his sonne aged 13 yeare
- 5 Tristram his son aged 11 yeare
- 6 Elizabeth Hall his daught^r aged 7 yeare
- 7 Temperance his daught^r aged 9 yeare
- 8 Gressell Hull his daught^r aged 5 yeare
- 9 Dorothy Hull his daught^r aged 3 yeare
- 10 Judeth French his srvaunt aged 20 yeare
- 11 John Wood his srvaunt aged 20 yeare
- 12 Robt Dabyn his srvaunt aged 28 yeare
- 13 Musachiell Bernard of batcombe Clothier of the County
Somerset 24 yeare
- 14 Mary Bernard his wife aged 28 yeare
- 15 John Bernard his sonne aged 3 yeare
- 16 Nathaniell his sonne aged 1 yeare
- 17 Rich. Persons salter & his srvant : 30 : yeare
- 18 Francis Baber Chandler aged 36 yeare
- 19 Jesope Joyner aged 22 yeare
- 20 Walter Jesop Weaver aged 21 yeare
- 21 Timothy Tabor in So^mss^t of Batcombe taylor aged 35
yeares

[¹It will be noticed that, by a mistake of the officer who made out the list, the name is spelled Hall until Gressell is reached, when it is corrected. Agnes was the second wife, married shortly before the emigration.]

- 22 Jane Tabor his wife aged 35 yeare
23 Jane Tabor his daught^r aged 10 yeare
24 Anne Tabor his daught^r aged 8 yeare
25 Sarah Tabor his daught^r aged 5 yeare
26 Willm Fever his srvaunt aged 20 yeare
27 Jn^o Whitmarsk aged 39 yeare
28 Alce Whitmarke his Wife aged 35 yeare
29 Jm^s Whitmarcke his sonne aged 11 yeare
30 Jane his daught^r aged 7 yeare
31 Onseph Whitmarke his sonne aged 5 yeare
32 Rich : Whytemark his sonne aged 2 yeare
33 Willm Read of Batcombe Taylor in Som^s^t aged 28
yeare
34
35 Susan Read his Wife aged 29 yeare
36 Hanna Read his daught^r aged 3 yeare
37 Susan Read his daught^r aged 1 yeare
38 Rich : Adams his srvante 29 yeare
39 Mary his Wife aged 26 yeare
40 Mary Cheame his daught^r aged 1 yeare
41 Zachary Bickewell aged 45 yeare
42 Agnis Bickwell his Wife aged 27 yeare
43 Jn^o Bickwell his sonne aged 11 yeare
44 Jn^o Kitchin his servaunt 23 yeare
46 George Allin aged 24 yeare
47 Katherin Allyn his Wife aged 30 yeare
48 George Allyn his sonne aged 16 yeare
49 Willm Allyn his sonne aged 8 yeare
50 Mathew Allyn his sonne aged 6 yeare
51 Edward Poole his srvant aged 26 yeare
52 Henry Kingman aged 40 yeare
53 Joane his wife beinge aged 39
54 Edward Kingman his son aged 16 yeare
55 Joane his daught^r aged 11 yeare
56 Anne his daught^r aged 9 yeare
57 Thomas Kingman his sonne aged 7 yeare
58 John Kinghman his sonne aged 2 yeare
59 Jⁿ Ford his servaunt aged 30 yeare
60 William Kinge age 40 yeare

- 61 Dorothy his Wife aged 34 yeare
- 62 Mary Kinge his daught^r aged 12 yeare
- 63 Katheryn his daught^r aged 10 yeare
- 64 Willm Kinge his sonne aged 8 yeare
- 65 Hanna Kinge his daught^r aged 6 yeare
- 66 Thomas Holbrooke of Broadway aged 34 yeare
- 67 Jane Holbrooke his wife aged 34 yeare
- 68 John Holbrooke his sonne aged 11 yeare
- 69 Thomas Holbrooke his sonne aged 10 yeare
- 70 Anne Holbrooke his daught^r aged 5 yeare
- 71 Elizabeth his daught^r aged 1 yeare
- 72 Thomas Dible husbandm aged 22 yeare
- 73 Francis Dible Soror aged 24 yeare
- 74 Robert Lovell husbandman aged 40 yeare
- 75 Elizabeth Lovell his wife age 35 year
- 76 Zacheus Lovell his sonne 15 yeares
- 78 Anne Lovell his daught^r aged 16 yeare
- 79 John Lovell his sonne aged 8 yeare
Ellyn his daught^r aged 1 yeare
- 80 James his sonne aged 1 yeare
- 81 Joseph Chickin his servant 16 yeare
- 82 Alice Kinham aged 22 yeare
- 83 Angell Hollard aged 21 yeare
- 84 Katheryn his Wife 22 yeare
- 85 George Land his servaunt 22 yeare
- 86 Sarah Land his kinswoman 18 yeare
- 87 Richard Joanes of Dinder
- 88 Rob^t Martyn of Babcombe husbandm 44
- 89 Humfrey Shepherd husbandm 22
- 90 John Upham husbandman 35
- 91 Joane Martyn 44
- 92 Elizabeth Upham 32
- 93 John Upham Jun 07
- 94 William Grane 12
- 95 Sarah Upham 26
- 96 Nathaniell Upham 05
- 97 Elizabeth Upham 03
- 98 Dorss^t Richard Wade of Simstuly Cop̄ aged 60
- 99 Elizabeth Wade his Wife 6

- 100 Dinah his daught^r 22
- 101 Henry Lush his srvant aged 17
- 102 Andrew Hallett his srvaunt 28
- 103 John hoble husbandm 13
- 104 Rob^t Huste husbandm 40
- 105 John Woodcooke 2
- 106 Rich : Porter husband 3

JOHN PORTER, Deputy

Cleark to EDW :

THOROUGHGOOD.

The above is from the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXV. pp. 13, 14, 15, January, 1871, and is headed as follows: —

MORE PASSENGERS FOR NEW ENGLAND.

[Communicated by William S. Appleton, A. M., of Boston, Mass.]

"The following has just been received from our associate member: —

LONDON, Sept. 1870.

MY DEAR MR. APPLETON, —

Amongst a bundle of miscellaneous manuscripts just turned up in the Public Record Office, I find, with other documents relating to New England, the following list of passengers, which I have the pleasure of sending to you for publication in the Register.

I remain, Yours very truly,

H. G. SOMERBY."

It will be noticed how small a proportion of these families became permanent residents in the town, only six of the twenty-one being found there less than a generation later.

APPENDIX B.

[PAGE 28.]

THE following copy of the original deed of the territory of Weymouth given by the Indians is copied literally from the town records, and differs in many details, although the same in essential matters, with that entered upon the Suffolk Record of Deeds. This seems to be the older record, while that in Boston was entered in 1685:—

"AN AGREEMENT BETWEENE Y^r INHABITANTS OFF WAMOUTH
CONCERNING THERE LAND SOLD NOW TO Y^r TOWNE OFF
WAMOUTH

THIS PRESENTE YEARE 1642 Y^r 26TH OFF Y^r 2^D M^O.

Know all men by theese presents y^t whereas we Wampetuc alias Josias Webcowett Nateaunte and Nahauton did formerly possess and retaine y^e Land of Wessagussett now cald Wamouth we whose names are above written whoe are now y^e P^r_{or} owners of y^e afores^d Land of y^e Towne now cald Wamouth viz: Wampetuc alias Josias Webcowett Nateaunte and Nahauton As we had it given to us frō our predecessors viz: a greate Sagamore cald Wampetuc We doe hereby declare and publish to all men y^t ffor & in consideration y^t we y^e aforesd persons have recd from y^e English men whoe are now planted In & about y^t place of Wessagusset (now cald Wamouth) Sixe Acors off ground empayld & broken up and one house as also fowre and Twentye Acors of ground lying neare y^e small pond neare y^e plantation or Towne now cald Wamouth. In Consideration whereoff we y^e aforesd p[']sons have and doe ffully give and graunte assigne sett over and absolutely yeald up all y^t afores^d ground before spoken off and all y^t estate right title Interest possessione benefitt claime and demaund y^t we y^e aforesd p[']tyes or any off us had may might or ought to

have in or to y^e sd premises or any p'te or p'cel thereof: And this is our full interest y^t y^e aforesd p'sons shall hold to \bar{y} and theres fforever all y^t ground .

And hereby we doe fully and freely declare y^t we are fully satisfied ffor our former Interest And doe now account y^e English now living there in y^t Towne off Wamouth y^e true and p'p owners of y^e Bounds off y^{ere} Towne according to y^{ere} Limits ordered by y^e Generall Courte And hereby we doe publish to all y^t we bind our selves and ours forever to main- teine this our dede and sale to y^e presente inhabitants of wamouth fo'terly cald wessagusset and to y^{ere} posteritie ffor ever: And for as much as now y^e Aforesd ground is now become y^e true propietie off y^e presente inhabitants off y^e aforesd place to \bar{y} and y^{eres} forever we y^e aforesd p'sons above specified doe account our selves now inhabitants off y^e Towne & y^{ere} fore to enjoy all priviledges with \bar{y} & noe other than \bar{y} selves enjoy and doe p'miss y^t we will live orderly among \bar{y} iff y^{ey} receive any dāage through our abode with \bar{y} either by our dogs traps or otherwise we will fully recōpence y^e damage as y^e English in y^e Towne y^t are Towne dwellers doe In witness whereoff wee have sett our hands

JAMES PARKER	The S marke off WAMPETUC & y ^e
WILL: JEFFERAY	The \simeq marke off WEBCOWETT
WILLIM CARPENTER	The π marke off NATEAUNTE
JOHN UPPAME	The \checkmark marke off NAHAUTON
THOMAS WHITE	

In presence of us

EDWARD BENNETT

JAMES LUDDON

{ mark of T H

{ THO^s HOLBROOKE

The following is entered on the margin of the deed:—

Dated 3 1 1652

An agreeemt made with Natahant in y^e behalfe of y^e Indians that have right to 24 acors of planting land which land they were to have by y^e ffish Pond neere the Towne which land y^e sd Natahant is content to take for himselfe and the Rest of the

Indians that have right to this land aboue Smilt Brooke to which agree^{mt} I y^e aboue s^d Natahant have set my hand

The °-s marke off Natahant in y^e presence off us Townsmen

JOHN ROGERS

JOHN HOLBROK

THOMAS HOLBROOKE

Cap^t John Holbrook aged about 66 years testify & saith that he was present and did see Natahant an Indian signe & acknowledge this writing aboue to be his Act & Deed & that he this deponent wth the other witnesses (Selectmen of the Towne of Weymoth) sett their hands as witnesses.

Sworne in Boston July 9th, 1685.

Before us,

JOHN RICHARDS :

ELISHA COOKE.

The 7th day of July, 1685 James Ludden Senior of Waymoth in New England aged : 74 yeares ; whose Name is Subscribed as the onely Surviving witness to this Deed of Sale made by the Indians of y^e Towne of Waymoth as on the other side doth fully appeare ; he the said James Ludden p^rsonally appeared before me under writt and on his Corporall oathe deposed That he saw the said Indians who were y^e Grantors of y^e Land herein mentioned signe & Deliver this Deed of Sale to y^e use of the Inhabitants of said Towne of waymoth and theire posteritie fforever : And that he was present when James Parker and the Rest of the witnesses Subscribed their Names hereunto :

Taken upon oath the Day & yeare aboue written before me William Torrey appointed to Administer oathes by the Gen^l Court.

Lib : 13th page 349 & a

Entered with the Records of the County of Suffolke for Deeds.
10th July : 1685

Atteste Is^a ADDINGTON, Clke."

APPENDIX C.

[PAGE 29.]

THE following from the town records must have been compiled not earlier than Oct. 26, 1642, the date of the death of William Fry, whose daughters are named among the property owners, and May 21, 1644, the date of the deed of Thomas Dyer to Thomas Bayley, conveying a grant of the property described as belonging to him. There is reason to believe that the original record was made by Rev. Samuel Newman:—

THE LAND OF EDWARD BATE

Tenn akers of uppland in the East field first granted to — others Gould now in possession of Edward Bate bounded on the East with a lot of Robert Randoll on the west with a Cedar swampe on the north with Jeffry Staples lot on the south with Nathaniel Addames his lot

flower Akerss first granted to Will Smith now in the possession of Edward Bate bounded on the East & north by a swampe on the West by a highway on the South by m^r Newmans lot

Eyght akers upon the plaine three acres of it first giuen to John Upham 3 acres to William frie two acres to John Whitmarsh now in the possession of Edward Bate bounded on the East wh Nicholas Whites lott on the West wh the hiway on the north wh the trayning greene on the South wh a swamp

flower acres of Swamp 2 acres of it first giuen to m^r William Jeffereyes and 2 acres to Richard Siluester bounded on the East with Richard Adames his lot on the West with his owne lot on the North with m^r Newmans swampe on the South with the Wach house Hill

On acre of Salt marsh first giuen to William Richards now in the possession of Edward Bate bounded on East with m^r Glou-

eres marsh on the west with m^r Newmans marsh on the north with Nicholas Phillippes marsh on the South by the common

Halfe an acre of fresh marsh giuen to Edward Bate bounded on the East with the greate Swampe on the west with m^r Gloueres on the north with the high way on the South with Ralph Shepperds lot Giuen to Edward Bate halfe an acre of marsh upon grape Iland.

THE LAND OF JOHN ALLIN

ffive acres on the plaine first granted to Thomas Applegate bounded on the East by a lot of Joseph Shawes on the East & South with on the West by Ralph Allins lot the sea on the north two acres at the same bounded with the sea Eyght acres on the wester necke the land of Henry Kingman on the East Thomas Holbrooke on the west the common on the north first granted to George Allin Two acres and a quarter twelve Rod of meddow in the Wester neck first giuen to George Allin bounded on the East with the marsh of Richard Siluester on the west with the marsh of William ffrie the sea on the north the land of Henry Kingman on the South

THE LAND OF JOSEPH SHAW

Six acres in the Wester neck 3 acres of it first giuen to John Berstow buting upon the sea East and north the land of John King on the South the other 3 acres first granted to Richard Porter the former 3 acres adioyning on the west and the land of John Allin on the north the sea on the east Ralfe Allines land on the South Three acres upon King Oke hill first granted to John Whitmarsh Richard Addames land on the East John Reades on the west the highway on the north the land of John Harding on the south

THE LAND OF WALTER HARRIS

An acre and a halfe in the west ffield first giuen to Robert Louell bounded on the north by the land of John Whitman on the East by the streete on the south by the land of Robert Louell on the west by the land of Thomas Doget Eyght acres lying in Harrises Raing first giuen to

Walter Harris being a tryangle bounded on the East by a swampe on the south by the land of John Upham and on the west by a swampe Eyght acres in the mill furlonge first given to him the saied Walter Harris bounded on the East by the land of Richard Siluester on the west by the land of Thomas Rider on the south by the land of Phillip Reade

THE LAND OF NICHOLAS WHITE

ffower acres upon the plaine 3 acres first giuen to Steephen ffrench the other first giuen to John Whitmarsh the land of John Ozborn on the East the land of Edward Bate to the west the trayning greene on the north the swampe on the south ffive acres upon the plaine 3 acres of it first granted to William Smith and two acres to John Rogeres the lane that ledeth to the trayning greene on the East the land of Nicholas Phillipes on the west the trayning greene on the north Nicholas Phillips on the south an acre and halfe the swampe on the East the land of Edward Poole on the south the high-way on the west

an acre of salt marsh first granted to William Richards the marsh of m^r Glouer on the East of Nicholas Phillipes on the west and north the necke on the south fower acres in the swampe

THE LAND OF JOHN HOLLESTER

Two acres and halfe in the west ffield first granted to William Howland bounded on east west and south by the hiewayes and on the north by the land of Edward Smith ffower acres in Harrises Rainge first granted to William Howland bounded on the East by the highway on the West against a little Swampe on the north by the land of William Carpenter on the South the land of Thomas Clifton on the north

THE LAND OF JOHN BURGE

Two acres in Harrises Rainge first granted to Mesechill Barnard buting on the East upon a little swampe on the west upon a swampe the land of m^r Webb on the south of John Upham on the north

THE LAND OF AINGELL HOLLARD

five acres in the East ffield first granted to him bounded on the East by the land of Thomas Rawlines on the west by the millway William Read on the North and Thomas Streame on the South

Eyght acres in the East ffield first granted to Widow Streame Nathaniel Addames his meddow on the East the mill waie on the west on the north with a lot that was granted to Joane Richardes and Steephen ffrench on the south

Three acres granted first to Joane Richardes the mill waie on the west and lying north and south Two acres and halfe of medow at hocklie at first granted to Clement Brigges bounded with a creek and Edward Bennetes marsh on the East and Steephen ffrench his lot on the west

Twenty three acres amongst the great lotes bounded with the hingam line one the East and south the marsh of m^r Richards on the north m^r Richards his lot on the west

THE LAND OF WILLIAM READE

Eyght acres and halfe in the East field at first giuen to him the land of Thomas Rawlines on the East of Richard Addames on the west the swampe on the north the Streete on the south

Eyght acres and halfe in the Wester neck the land of Richard Siluester on the East of Edward Smith on the west the Highwaie that ledeth to Siluesteres on the north the commons on the south Two acres of salt marsh in the westerneck the marsh of m^r Jener on the East of Thomas White on the west the land of William Richardes on the north the Creek on the south Sixteene acres amongst the greate lotes bounded on the East with a greate pond by the commons on the west

THE LAND OF EDWARD POOLE

five acres one the plaine the streete on the East the land of Ralph Allin on the west of Richard Rowland on the north and of Richard Bowin on the south

Two acres at the stepping stone the swampe on the East the highway on the west the land of Ralph Shepherd on the north of m^r Newman on the south

THE LAND OF RICHARD ADDAMES

Nine acres in the East field first granted to him bounded on the East with the land of William Reade on the west with the land of Richard Newberry the swampe on the north the streete on the south

Fowerteene acres on the wester neck first granted to him bound on the East with the land of Edward Smith on the west with the land of William Smith on the north with a Swampe one the south with the commons

An Acre of Salt Marsh at the wester neck first granted to William Reade and an acre and halfe of Upland first granted to m^r Busley bounded on the East by the land of Thomas White and of William Richardes on the west with the marsh of Thomas holbrooke on the north with the land of William Richardes on the south by the Creek that Runes to monotticot

An Acre of Marsh at burying Iland the land of Robert Martin on the west with the sea on the north with the marsh of m^r Parker of Robert Martin on the south

Three acres of fresh Marsh the marsh of John Harding and Stephen french on the East the medow of Edward Smith on the west the common on the north and south

An Acre on King oke hill the land the hiewaies at the East and north endes the land of John Harding and Joseph Shaw on the north and of Thomas Dyer on the south

Twenty fower acres amongst the greate lotes buted on the East with a greate pond on the west with the common with the lot of Richard Siluester on the north with the lot of William Smith on the south

THE LAND OF ROBERT RANDOLL

Two acres in the East field first granted to John Gurny bounded on the East with the land of Edmond hart the hiewaie on the west the land of Robert Cooke on the north and of Nathaniel Addames on the south

Two acres more in East field first giuen to Edward Bate bounded on the East with the land of Edmond Harte with the land of Robert Cooke on the west Nathaniel Addames on the north and his owne on the south

Three acres more in the East field first granted to James Rogeres bounded with the sea on the East Nathaniel Addames on the west and south the sea on the north

THE LAND OF WILLIAM PITY

Ten acres in the Ester neck first granted to him bounded with James Ludines land on the East of Nicholas Phillipps on the west a Swampe on the north and a hieway on the south

three acres of Salt-marsh lying neare the mill bounded with the land of Joseph Torrey on the north the mill on the south the mill lot on the west Five Acres of Upland at london Berge bounded on the East with the Sea the land of m^r Torrie on the west of m^r Waltham on the north and the Round marsh on the south

THE LAND OF JOHN BURRELL

Three acres in the Rainge first granted to Nicholas Norton bounded with a highwaie on the East the land of Thomas Baylie on the west the land of Hugh Roe on the north and the land of Goodman Hughes on the south

An Acre in King oke hill the land of Thomas Dyer on the East and north the hiewaie on the west the land of m^r Webb on the south

Two acres in the Rainge first granted to m^r Robert Jeffery bounded on the East with a hiewaie on the west with a swampe on the north with a hiwaie on the south with the land of Thomas Clifdon

THE LAND OF SAMUEL NEWMAN

Twenty fower acres in the East ffield thirteene acres of it was first granted to Henry Kingman Seuen of it to William Smith and fower acres first to William Richardes all of it together bounded on the East with a Highway by the meeting-house the land of Robert Martin on the south salt marsh on the west the common on the north

Two acres of salt marsh first granted to Henry Kingman bounded on the East with a swampe on the west with the highway the land of Edward Poole on the North and the land of Edward Bate on the south

Two acres of salt marsh one of them first granted to Henry Kingman the other to Thomas White bounded at the East with

the land of Nicholas Phillipps and Edward Bate westward with a bridge south with the comon northward with the land of Richard Bowin

Two acres of swampe bounded on the East with the East fieldes on the west with his owne salt marsh on the south with the swampe of Edward Bate

Twenty acres of upland first granted to Henry Kingman bounded on the south a greate pond on the north with John Randes marsh

Twenty acres of upland and swampe giuen him by the Towne bounded on the East with the land of William Hewes the land of Thomas Holbrook on the west the Comons on the south Harrises Rainge on the north

Two acres of wood in a great swampe neere my Howse first giuen Edward Bate now taken by way of exchange of him for two acres in the Swampe aforesd aboue specyfied

THE LAND OF JOHN TAYLOR

Three acres in the plaine first granted to Robert Louell the highwaie on the East the land of William Brandon on the south the land of John füssell on the north

THE LAND OF RICHARD NEWBERY

Two acres in the East field first giuen to Richard Addames bounded on the East with the land of Richard Addames on the west and south with the highwaie on the north with the wach-house hill

five acres in the wester neck first giuen to m^r Hull bounded on the East with the land of m^r Jener on the west with the land of John Whitman on the north to the Sea on the south with m^r Jeneres marsh

THE LAND OF THOMAS CLIFTON

Six acres in the west field fower acres first granted to m^r Robert Jefferie and two acres first granted to William Hues bounded on the East with the highway on the west with a swampe on the north with the land of John Burrell on the south with the land of John Holester

Two acres in Harrises Rainge first giuen to Samuel Butter-

worth bounded on the East with a swamp on the west with a swampe on the north with the land of Jacob French on the south with the land of William Carpenter

THE LAND OF THOMAS FFOSTER

Three acres in the East field first granted to John Allin bounded on the East with Jeffery Staples land on the west with the land of Edward Bate

THE LAND OF WILLIAM READE

Tenn acres in the East field three acres first granted to Robert Stone three acres of it to George Allin fower acres to Richard Knight bounded on the East with the land of Nathaniel Addames on the west with the streete on the south with the land of Aingell holard on the north with the land of Thomas ffoster

THE LAND OF RALPH ALLIN

Twenty acres first granted to George Allin lying in the Easterneck and three acres meddow adioyning to it bounded on the East with the land of Richard Bowin on the west with the sea on the north with the land of Edward Poole on the south with the sea

An acre of salt marsh first granted to Thomas White bounded on the east with the highwaie on the west with his owne marsh on the north with the highwaie on the south with the sea

fower acres that was first granted to Thomas Rider bounded on the east with the land of Joseph Shaw on the west with the land of m^r Glouer on the north and south with the sea

Two acres of salt marsh first granted to George Allin bounded on the east with the marsh of Robert Martin on the west to the sea on the north to the marsh of m^r Parker on the south to the marsh of Richard Addames

THE LAND OF EDMOND HART

Eleuen acres in the East field first granted to him bounded on the East and west with highwaies on the north with the land of Thomas Rider on the south with the land of James Snooke

Three acres in Kingoke hill first granted to Aingell Hollard bounded on the East with a highwaie on the west with the land of John Upham on the north with the land of Thomas Rider on the south with the land of m^r Parker Eyghteene acres amongst the greate lotes bounded on the East with the great pond on the west with the co^mon on the north with the land of Robert Louell on the south with the land of Thomas Rawlines

THE LAND OF JAMES SMITH

Three in the Easterneck bounded on the East with the highwaie the land of Clement Brigges on the west on the north with the sea on the south with the land of William Hayard

One acre of salt marsh bounded with the sea on the East the sea on the west the land of William Pitty on the north of James Ludin the south

THE LAND OF JOHN FFUSSELL

Twelve acres and halfe in the plaine six acres of it first giuen to Robert Able three acres of it first giuen to Thomas Holbrooke half an acre first giuen to m^r Barnard and the other three acors first giuen to William Newland all of it bounded on the East with the land of Robert Abell Clement Weauer and m^r Barnard on the west with the highwaie on the north with a lot of ground giuen to m^r Barnard on the south to the land of John Taylor

THE LAND OF RICHARD WEBB

Two acres in the East field bought of m^r Robert Lenthall bound on the East with the land of the Widow Streame on the north with m^r Newmanes land on the west with the land of Robert Martin on the south with the highwaie

Two acres in Kingoke hill first giuen to Thomas Rawlines bounded on the east with m^r Parkeres land on the west the highwaie on the north with the land of John Upham of Phillip Reades on the south

five acres in Harrises Rainge 3 akres of it first giuen to Masachiell Barnard two of them first giuen to John Butterworth bounded on the east with a highwaie on the west with the land of John Holester on the north with Jacob ffrench his land

An acre and three quarteres in Kingoke hill bounded on the East with land of Thomas Dyer on the west and south with highwaie on the north with the land of John Burrell

Six acres and half bought of John Dunford lying in mill field bounded on the east with land of John Harding on the west with a highwaie on the south with the land of Dauid Mattoke

Three acres of ffish marsh adioyning to the marsh of Phillip Reade on the south west side

THE LAND OF NICHOLAS NORTON

Six acres in mill ffield 3 of them first giuen to Richard Addames 3 to Richard Siluester bounded on the east with the land of m^r Waltham m^r Richards and Matthew Pratt on the west of John Gill on the north on the south with the land of Simon Whitmarsh

Five acres adioyning to John Whitmanes greate lot bounded on the east with the mill lot on the west to m^r Parkeres lot of James Naish to the north of John Whitman on the south

THE LAND OF JOHN HARDING

Fower acres in the west field two of them first granted to Thomas Houlbrooke and the other two to John Whitmarsh bounded on the East with the high waie on the west with the land of Thomas Doget on the north with the land of Robert Louell on the south with the land of Edward Smith

ffive acres on Kingoke hill first granted to John Whitmarsh bounded on the East with the land of Joseph Shaw on the west with the highway on the north with the land of Phillip Reade on the south with the land of Richard Addames Six acres in the mill field first granted to himselfe bounded on the East with the land of James Naish on the west with a swampe on the north with the land of James Naish on the south with the land of m^r Webb and Dauid Mattoke

Two acres and halfe off fresh Marsh first granted to John Whitmarsh bounded on the East with the marsh of Henry Addames on the East of Richard Addames on the west the cōmon on the north and south

Halfe an acre of fresh marsh more adioyning to it which hee gaue to John Whitmarsh the sonn of the aforesaid John Whitmarsh

THE LAND OF NICHOLAS ONESIPHERUS and RICHARD WHITMARSH

Nine acres in the westerneck first giuen to John Whitmarsh their father deceased bounded on the swampe in the west with the marsh of John Allin on the north with a swampe on the south with the land of John Allin

THE LAND OF SIMON WHITMARSH

ffower acres and halfe in the mill field 2 acres and halfe first granted to John Whitmarsh bounded on the East with a swampe on the west with the land of William Brandon on the south with the mill waie on the north with the land of Nicholas Norton the other two acres first granted to John Harding adioyning to the six acres of the saied John Harding bounded on the East and north with the land of James Naish

THE LAND OF RICHARD WALING

ffower acres and halfe on the Back side of King oke hill 3 acres of it first granted to John Upham and the other acre and halfe to himselfe bounded on the East with the commons on the west with the mill path on the north with the land of George Allin on the south with the land of William Brandon

Three acres in mill field first giuen to him the land of Jacob ffrench on the East the cõmon on the west the land of Hugh Roe on the north of m^r Parker on the south

on quarter of an acre in the west ffield first giue to m^r Hull bounded on the east with the highwaie on the west and north with the land of John Whitman on the south with the land of Jefferey Staple

THE LAND OF CLEMENT BRIGGES

Tenn acres in the Easter neck first granted to him bounded on the East with a swampe on the west with the land of James Britton on the north with the sea on the south with the land of Clement Weuer

Two acres upon the neck at the fferry bounded with the land of John Allin and the sea

THE LAND OF GEORGE ALLIN

Three acres in Kingoke hill first granted to Robert Louell bounded on the north with the land of Hugh Roe on the south with the land of Richard Waling

THE LAND OF MATTHEW PRATT

Twenty acres in the mill field twelve of them first giuen to Edward Bate and Eyght acres to himselfe all of it bounded on the East with the land of John Gill on the west with the land of Richard Waling on the north with the Rocky hill on the south with the land of Richard Addames and Thomas Baly

Also Eighteene ackers of upland first giuen to Edward Bennet now in the possession of mathew pratt bounded on the east with the mill River on the west with John Whitmans lot on the north with y^e mill ground on the south with the pond

THE LAND OF WILLIAM TORREY

Twenty acres sixteene of upland and fower of salt marsh first giuen to Capt Sillanoua bounded on the east with the land of m^r Henry Waltham on the west with the high waie on the north with the land of James Ludden on the south with his owne land bought of Richard Porter

Eyght acres of upland first giuen to Richard Porter bounded on the east with land of William Pitty on the west with a swampe on the north with his owne aboue mentioned on the south with the land of m^r Jefferey

Three acres first giuen him by the towne bounded on the east with the back river on the west with the land of m^r Jefferie on the north with the land of William Pitty on the south with m^r Jenerers marsh

Three acres of salt marsh lying on the backer river first giuen to Richard Porter bounded on the East with the land of Aingell Hollard on the west with the River on the north with the land of m^r Richards on the south with the land of m^r Henry Waltham

Sixteene acres lying aboue the mill first giuen to Capt Sillanoua on the east with — on the west with the back River on the north with — on the south with —

Two shares and halfe upon the Easter neck containing by

estemat twenty five acres first giuen to m^r John Buslem bounded on the East with the land of Nicholas Phillipes on the west with the land of James Ludden on the north with the bay on the south with the back River

An acor of salt marsh first giuen to m^r John Buslem bounded on the East with the back riuer on the west with his owne on the north with the land of John King and James Smithes marsh on the south with m^r Jefferies marsh

Twenty and fower acres of upland upon Round Iland fower-teene acres of it first giuen to Thomas Holbrooke ten acres giuen to John Kinge bounded on the East with the land not yet giuen on the west north and south with the sea

THE LAND OF PHILLIP READE

ffive acres upon Kingoke hill two acres of it first giuen to himselfe three acres to John Reade on the East with the land of John Read on the west with the high waie on the north with the land of m^r Webb on the south with the land of John Harding

flower acres of ffresh marsh two acres first giuen to John Read and two acres to himselfe bounded on the East with a high waie on the west with a swampe John Reads marsh on the north m^r Webs and Thomas Rawlins marsh on the south

THE LAND OF JOHN ROGERS

flower acres in the west field first giuen to himselfe bounded on the East with the land of Thomas Doget on the west with the high waie and on the south : on the north with John Whitmans salt marsh

Nine acres in the wester neck first giuen to Aingell Hollard bounded with a high waie on the East the Co^mon on the west with Richard Siluesteres land on the north and the land of Edward Benet on the south

One acre of salt marsh near burying Iland bought of m^r Newman bounded on the East with Thō Whites marsh on the west with m^r Parkeres on the south with the land of Robert Martin on the north with the sea

Also twenty pole or thereabout be it more or less Lying at the head of the mill Brook for a watering place bounded on the

south side wth a white oak on the marsh with his owne Land & taking in the River on the East on the west with the land of Widdow Oatis

THE LAND OF ARTHURE WARREN

Tenn acres of upland and swampe first giuen to himselfe bounded on the East with m^r Gloueres marsh on the west and south with m^r Barnardes land on the north by the sea

Tenn acres in the mill ffield giuen to himselfe bounded on the East and south with Hingam line on the north with the land of Walter Harris the co^mon on the west

THE LAND OF RICHARD SILUESTER

Twenty and six acres upon the Wester neck fowerteene of them first giuen to himselfe and twelve to John Upham bounded on the East with a high waie the co^mon on the west the land of Wm Reade on the north the land of John Rogeres on the south

ffower acres first giuen to himselfe aboue the mill bounded on the East with Hingam line on the west with the land of John Rogeres on the north with the land of m^r Torrey on the south with the south with the land of Walter Harris

Two acres of salt marsh first giuen to himselfe bounded with m^r Jeners land on the East John Allines on the west the Riuer on the north the co^mon on the south

THE LAND OF JOHN STAPLE

Six acres in the plaine three acres of them first giuen to m^r Barnard and three of them to Henry Kingman bounded on the East with the land of Robert Able on the west and north with the highwaie William Brandon the south Three acres in the East ffield first giuen to himselfe the land of William Read on the East the land of Edmond Hart on the west the land of m^r Jeffery on the north and of m^r Parker on the south

THE LAND OF JOHN WHITMAN

Twenty and on acres in the west field fifteene of them upland and six acres of salt marsh first giuen to m^r Hull bounded on the East with a high waie on the west and north with a creeke on the south with the land of Walter Harris

flower acres and halfe on the westerneck bounded on the East with a creeke on the west with medow on the west the land of Thomas Streame on the north and the land of m^r Jener on the south

Eleuen acres in Harrises Rainge first giuen to himselfe the land of William Hues on the East a swampe on the west the land of Hugh Roe on the north and of m^r Newman on the south

Sixty acres by the great pond first giuen to m^r Hull bounded on the East with the land of William Carpenter on the west with a swampe and the pond on the south

flower acres of ffish marsh first giuen to m^r Hull bounded with a creeke on the East and Edward Benetes marsh on the south

THE LAND OF WALTER COOKE

flower acres in the Westerneck first giuen to Thomas Baylie bounded on the East with the land of Thomas Holbrook on the west with the land of John Holbrook and Zakery Reades on the west the highway on the north the cōmons on the south

An acre upon Round Iland first giuen to Thomas Holbrooke bounded on the East and west with the sea on the north and south with m^r Torries land

THE LAND OF EDWARD SMITH

ffive acres and halfe in the west field three acres and halfe first giuen to Richard Porter and two acres to Robert Louell the streete on the East the highwaie on the west the land of John Harding on the north and of John Holester on the south

Ten acres and halfe in the westerneck Eight acres and halfe first giuen to William Reade and two acres first giuen to Richard Addames bounded on the East and west with the cōmon on the north with the land of Richard Addames on the south with the land of William Reade

Three acres of ffish marsh first giuen to Steeppen ffrench bounded on the East with Richard Addames marsh the cōmons on the west and north the fresh Brooke on the south

THE LAND OF HENRY KINGMAN

Twelue acres in the westerneck first giuen to John Whitmarsh bounded on East with the land of Nicholas Onisepherus and

Richard Whitmarsh on the west with the land of John Allin the sea on the north the land of Thomas Holbrooke on the south

Three acres in the westernneck first giuen to William Smith bounded on the East and south with the land of William Smith on the north with the land of Thomas White on the south with the comon

Three acres first giuen to Edward Poole bounded on the East with a highwaie on the west with the land of William Hayard, on the north with the land of Enoch Hunt on the south with the land of Ralph Allin

ffower acres first giuen to George Allin bounded on the East with a high waie on the west with the sea his owne land on on the north and the land of Ralph Allin on the south

Three acres in the Easterneck of salt marsh first giuen to m^r Buslem bounded on the north with the bay on the south with the back Riuer

Two acres of salt marsh neere burying lland first giuen to Aingell Holard bounded on the East and south with the land of Robert Martin on the west with the creeke on the north with m^r Parkers marsh

Six acres in the westernneck first giuen to Samuel Butterworth bounded on the East with the comon on the west with a highwaie

THE LAND OF THOMAS DYER

Seuen acres on Kingoke hill six acres of it first giuen to Thomas Holbrooke the other acre to Robert Louell bounded on the East and west with two high waies on the north with the land of Richard Addames on the south with the land of Robert Louell and John Burrell

Two acres of swampe first giuen to John Upham bounded on the East with a highway and on the north on the west with the comons one the south with the land of James Naish

THE LAND OF NATHANIEL ADDAMES

Eleuen acres in the East field fower of them first giuen to Mathew Pratt three of them to the wife of Thomas Clapp and fower to William Brandon bounded on the East with the land of Robert Randoll and Robert Cooke on the west with the land

of James Snooke on the north with a swampe on the south with a highwaie

Eleuen acres and a quarter in the East field eyght acres of it in upland and three acres and quarter of salt marsh first giuen to Clement Briggess bounded on the East with the land of Robert Randoll on the west with the land of Aingell Holard on the north on the north with the land of William Reade on the south with the comon

Three acres giuen him in lieu of a highwaie bounded on the East with the back Riuer on the west with the land of Aingell Hollard on the north with his owne land on the South with the land of Steephen french

Two acres in the East ffield first giuen to John Gurnie bounded on the East with the land of Jeffery Staple on the west with the land of Robert Randoll on the north with the Ceder swampe on the south with the highwaie

Eighteene acres in the East ffield first giuen to m^r Buslem fufteene of it giuen first to m^r Parker bounded on the East with a pond adioyninge to Edmond Hartes lot on the west with the land of m^r Jefferies on the North with the land of John Staple on the south with a plot of comon

THE LAND OF WILLIAM SMITH

Eyghteene acres in the westernneck first giuen to himselfe the comones on the East and west The land of John Tomson and John Holbrook on the north the land of Richard Addames on the south

Two acres of salt marsh bounded on the East with the Creeke on the west with William Richards marsh Robert Martines land on the north

Thirty acres in the greате lotes the land of Richard Addames on the East of Steephen french on the west the comon on the north and the greате pond on the south

THE LAND OF THOMAS WHITE

ffowerteene acres in the westernneck first giuen to himselfe bounded on the East with a highwaie on the west with the comon on the north with the land of Thomas Dunn on the south with the land of John Holbrooke and John Tomsonn

On acre of of salt marsh wich was first giuen to William Reade bounded on the East with William Reads marsh of Richard Addames on the west the sea on the north m^r Jeneres upland on the South

On acre of salt marsh by burying Iland first giuen to m^r Newman bounded on the East to m^r Newmans land on the west with a creeke on the north with the marsh of Ephraim Hunt of John Rogeres on the south

Twenty and one acres amongst the greate lots first giuen to himselfe bounded on the East with the land of Thomas Jener senior of Thomas Doget on the west the co^mons on the north the pond on the south

Also one acre be it more or less bounded. with the highway on the south & the mill Creeke on the north the land of Robte Randall on the east & the way to the mill on the west as it is marked out which sd land was allowed him in Consideration of land layd out for the Country highway pvided Deacon Rogers Rogers haue liberty to come through with his haye he setting vp the fence agayne

THE LAND OF JAMES LUDDON

Six acres first giuen to himselfe bounded on the East with a highwaie on the west with a plot of co^mon to the Easterneck on the north to the land of William Pitty on the south

Three acres of salt marsh first giuen to himselfe bounded on the East with m^r Jefferies marsh the high waie to the west James Smithes marsh on the north and of m^r Torrey on the south A halfe acre of salt marsh addioyning to the other that hee bought of m^r Torrie

THE LAND OF JEFFERY STAPLE

Three acres in the East ffield first giuen to himselfe bounded on the East with with the land of Thomas ffoster of Thomas Streame on the west of Edward Benet on the north the mill path on the south

Six acres at the farther end of Harrises Rainge first giuen to himselfe bounded on the East with the co^mon on the west with the land of m^r Newman on the north with the land of William Hughes of John Butterworth on the south

Halfe an acre in the west field first giuen to m^r Hull the streete on the East the land of John Whitman on the west and south of Richard Waling on the south

THE LAND OF JAMES PRIST

On acre in King Oke hill first giuen to Edward Benet bounded on the East with the streete that ledeth to the mill James Snookes land on the north Edward Benet on the west the land of Thomas Rider on the south

Two acres in the East ffield first giuen to William Hughes bounded with the land of Thomas Rider on the East the highway to the west the land of William Hughes to the north and south

THE LAND OF MARTIN PHILLIPES

Three acres and halfe first giuen to Thomas White bounded on the East with the land of Nicholas Phillippes on the west with the land of Richard Bowin the waie on the north and of Richard Bowin on the South

On acre of salt marsh first giuen to William Richards bounded with the marsh of Nicholas Phillippes on the west with m^r Newmans marsh with the land of Nicholas Phillippes on the north and a creeke on the south

THE LAND OF JOHN FFOSTER

Two acres and halfe first giuen to John Taylor bounded on the East with the land of William Weedon on the west with the land of Nicholas Byram on the north with the sea south with the land of m^r Glouer

Two acres upon the plaine first giuen to William Richardes bounded on the East with the land of Nicholas Whit on the north with the land of Nicholas Phillippes with a swampe on the south

THE LAND OF ANDREW FFORD

Seuen acres in the East fild first giuen to Masachill Barnard on the East with Edmond Hartes land on the west and north with the land of m^r Jener on the south with the Indianes land

THE LAND OF MASACHEL BARNARD

Six acres in the plaine first giuen to Richard Longe bounded on the East with the land of Arthure Warren of John ffusell on the west the sea on the north and his owne land on the south

Three acres in the plaine first giuen to Thomas Baylie bounded on the East with the land of Clement Weauer on the west and south with the land of John ffusell of Arthure Warren on the north

Eight acres in the mill field first giuen to himselfe bounded East and south with Hingham land on the west with the Coṃon on the north with the land of Walter Harris

THE LAND OF JAMES SNOOKE

On acre in Kingoke hill first giuen to Edward Benet bounded on the East with the land of m^r Parker of James Prist on the west of Edward benet on the north

Three acres in the East ffield first giuen to Edward Sale bounded on the East with the land of Nathaniel Addames of Edmond Hart on the west a swampe on the north to the streete on the south

Three acres in the mill field the land of Nicholas Norton on the East of Thomas Clape on the west a swampe on the south the mill foote path on the north

On acre of salt marsh at the back riuer first giuen to Robert Able almost Round with the sea the sedar swampe on the west of it

THE LAND OF RICHARD BOWIN

Tenn acres Eyght of them upland two of swampe lying in the plaine first giuen to Thomas White bounded on the East with the land of Martin Phillippes of Ralph [Allin] on the west of his owne on the south a highwaie on the north

Two acres of upland and salt marsh first giuen to Thō White bounded on the East with the coṃon on the west with the land of Ralph Allin on the north with his owne land on the south with John Uphams marsh

Two acors first giuen to John King bounded on the East west & north with his owne land and of m^r Newman on the south

THE LAND OF WILLIAM RICHARDES

Nineteen acres and halfe in the westernnecke first giuen to m^r Buslem bounded on the East with the sea the land of Richard Addames on the west of Robert Martin on the north of Thomas Streame on the south

Two acres of salt marsh in the same neck first giuen to William Smith bounded on the East with William Smithes marsh with the sea on the west and north and with the land of Robert Martin on the south

flower acres in the same neck first giuen to himselve bounded on the east & north with the land of Henry Kingman a high waie on the south

THE LAND OF ROBERT TYTUS

Six acres in the plaine 3 of them first giuen to George Allin 3 to Arthure Warren bounded on the East with a highwaie on the west and north with high waies on the south with the land of John Osborne

flower acres on the other side first giuen to James Ludden the greate swampe being on the west and south of it

On acre of ffresh marsh at his dore beinge at the north end of the greate swampe

THE LAND OF EDWARD BENET

ffive acres in Kingokehill first giuen to himselve bounded on the East with the land of James Snooke with a high waie on the west the Ponde on the north the land of Thomas Rawlinges on the south

Twenty and two acres in the westernneck 14^{ton} of them giuen him by the towne and eight of them first giuen to Aingell Holland bounded on the East and west with highwaies on the north with the land of John Rogeres of m^r Glouer on the south

Five acres in the East field 2 acres first giuen him by Towne and 3 acres first giuen to Thomas White bounded on the East and north with the land of Nathaniel Addames on the west with the land of William Reade of Thomas Rawlinges on the south

Six acres at hockley first giuen to himselve bounded on the

East with the Riuer his meddow on the west the cõmon on the south

On acre of salt marsh at the back riuer first giuen to himsele the riuer on the east and south the land of Steephen ffrench on the north of Joseph Torrie on the west

On acre and a quarter of salt marsh at hocklie bounded with his owne land on the East Aingell Holard on the west the riuer on the north the land of Steephen ffrench on the south

On acre of ffresh marsh bounded with John Whitmanes marsh on the East of Thomas Holbrooke on the west the cõmones on the north the river on the south

THE LAND OF ENOCH HUNT

Twenty and two acres in the plaine twenty acres of it upland and two acres of salt marsh first giuen to Richard Siluester and John Upham bounded on the East with the land of m^r Glouer on the west and north with the sea the highway and the land of m^r Jener on the south

On acre of salt marsh neare burying Iland bounded on the East and south with the land of m^r Newman the sea on the west the land of John Upham on the north

THE LAND OF THOMAS DOGET DURING THE LIFE OF HIS WIFE AND AFTERWARDS TO ELIZABETH AND MARY FFRIE THE DAUGHTERES OF WILLIAM FFRIE DECEASED

ffower acres in the west ffield first giuen to William ffrie bounded on the East with the land of Edward Smith and John Hardinge the land of John Rogeres on the south of John Whitman on the north a highwaie on the south

Twelue acres amongst the greate lotes bounded on the East with the greate pond on the west with the cõmon the north with the land of Thomas White of Robert Louell on the south

THE LAND OF ELIZABETH AND MARY FFRIE

Six acres in mill field first given to William ffrie bounded on the East with a little pond Steephen ffrench on the north the mill Riuer on the west

Two acres of salt marsh in 2 seuerale pceles in the westerneck

on p^{ce} bounded with the marsh of John Allin on the East the sea on the west m^r Jeneres marsh on the north the land of Henry Kingman on the south the other pcell bounded the East and south with the land of John Allin the sea on the west

THE LAND OF ROBERT LOUELL

On acre and a quarter in the west ffield first giuen to him the land of Thomas Doget on the west the streete on the East walter HARRISES land on the north John Hardinges on the south

Six acres and halfe in Kingoakhill first giuen to himsele the highwaies on the East and west Thomas Dyers land on the north Hughes Roes on the south

fifteene acres neare the mill bounded on the East with Hingam boundes on the west with mill Riuer m^r Jefferies land on the north Steephen ffrenches on the south

Thirtie acres in the greате lottes the pond on the East the comon on the west Thomas Dogetes land on the north Edmond Hartes on the south

THE LAND OF JAMES NAISH

Six acres in mill field giuen him by the towne bounded on the east and west with 2 swampes on the north with the mill weigh on the south the land of John Harding Six acres in the same place 3 acres of it first giuen to Thomas Clap 3 acres of it to John Hickes bounded East and west with swampes on the north with the mill weigh the land of Jacob ffrench on the south

THE LAND OF STEEPHEN FFRENCH

Tenn acres in East field giuen to himsele bounded on the East with the land of William Hughes Timothie Wales land on the west a swampe on the north a highwaie on the south

ffowerteene acres in the greате lotes first giuen to John Upham bounded on the east with hingam line on the west to the mill the land of Robert Louell on the north of Thomas Doget south

Three acres of marsh first giuen to John Upham halfe an acre of it at the back River the Rest at the fresh marsh bounded East and west with the comons on the north with Thomas Holbrookes marsh on the south with henry Addames Marsh

THE LAND OF JOHN GLOUER

Eight acres in the plaine

THE LAND OF THOMAS RAWLINGES

Three acres in the East ffield first giuen to William Reade bounded on the East with the land of Timothie Wales on the west and north with the land of William Reade on the south with the streete

Two acres in King oke hill first giuen to Aingle Holard bounded on the East with the land of Thō Rider on the west with the streete on the north the land of John Upham Edward Benets south

Three acres in East field first giuen to him bounded on the East with land of Aingle Holard on the west with Will Reade Edward Benetes on the north Aingle Holards on the south

On acre of salt marsh in the westerneck bounded on the East with Ralph Allines land on the west with m^r Jeneres the comon on the north the sea on the south

On acre and halfe of ffresh marsh first giuen to him lying amongst the greate lottes

THE LAND OF JOHN UPHAM

flower acres in King Okehill first giuen to himselfe bounded on the East with Edmond Hartes land on the west with a highwaie m^r Webbes land on the north Thomas Rawlinges on the south

Two acres in Harrises Rainge Thomas Cleftones land on the East a highwaie on the west the land of walter harris on the north of John Burge on the south

Two acres of salt marsh with a little Island adioyning to it called buryinge Iland m^r Newmans land on the East the sea on west Enock Huntens on the south

Thirty acres in the greate lottes the pond on the East the comones on the west Steephen ffrench on the north

THE LAND OF THOMAS RICHARDES

ffive acres of ffresh meddow lying at the begininge of the Hingam boundes first giuen to m^r Busley bounded on the north with the Riuer and with Aingell Hollards lot on the south

Eighteene acres bounded on the East with Hingam boundes m^r Jefferies on the West Aingell Hollards on the south

flower acres in the mill ffield first giuen to John Gurnie bounded on the East with Nicholas Norton land on the west with Richard Walinges on the north with John Gilles on the south with William Brandones

THE LAND OF WILLIAM CARPENTER

Two acres in the west ffield first giuen to Thomas Baylie the streete on the East the land of Thomas Baylie on the west and south by John Hollester on the north

flower acres in the mill ffield first giuen to Thomas Baylie bounded on the East with with the land of m^r Lenthall the High waie on the west Thomas Bailies land on the north John Reades on the south

Eighteene acres neare the ffresh pond, first giuen to Edward Benet bounded on the East with the mill Riuer on the west with the land of m^r Hull the mill and on the north with the pond on the south

Three acres in Harrises Rainge first giuen to m^r Hull bounded on the East with a high waie on the west with a swampe on the north with the land of Henry Kingman on the south with Samuele Butterworths land

flower acres in Harrises Rainge first giuen to Henry Kingman bounded on the East with a highwaie on the west with a swampe on the north with the land of Robert Martin on the south with the land of Joseph Hull

flower acres in Harrises Rainge first giuen to Robert Martin bounded on the East with a high waie on the west with a swampe the land of Samuele Butterworth on the north of Henry Kingman on the south

Two acres of ffresh marsh first giuen to William Hughes halfe an acre of it lyeth on seueral spotes lying between the hucklebury pond and the fresh marsh one acre on the west side of the Riuer that cometh into the south side of the greate pond and halfe an acre more on the same Riuer m^r Jener hauing marsh in the north end of it

THE LAND OF ROBERT MARTIN

Ten acres in the East ffield first giuen to Zakry Bicknell the land of Richard Webb on the East m^r Newman on the north ffive acres of salt marsh on the south end of the same first giuen to Zakry Bicknell

Two acres of upland giuen to saied Robert Martin adioyning to it

Twelve acres and halfe in the wester neck first giuen to m^r Joseph Hull bounded on the north with the sea the land of William Richards on the south the salt marshes on the east and west fifteene acres aboue the mill first giuen to Richard Lōnge bounded on the East with the pond on the west the mill Riuer on the west and Mr Torries land on the south

Twenty and fower acres amongst the greate lottes the land of Edward Sale on the north and of William Hughes on the south

Thirtie acres in the greate lots having the land of Arthure Warren on the north and of James Luddon on the south

The following sales are recorded in the same connection: —

Sould by EDWARD SMITH unto THOMAS DYER as followeth ffive acres and halfe of land in the west ffield three acres and halfe of it was giuen first to Richard porter and two acres of it first giuen to Robert Louell and his Dwelling house: barne and sellar with the appurtenances there unto belonging bounded on the East & west with highwaies on the north with the land of John Harding: on the south by John Holbrook land

Allsoe three acres of ffresh marsh which was first giuen to Steephen ffrench bounded on the East by Richard Addames marsh on the west and north with the cōmon on the south with the fresh brooke

Sould by THOMAS DYER unto THOMAS BAYLIE the 21st of the 3 month 1644 his dwellinge house barne and sellar his garden and yarde both of them contayning by Estimation on quarter of an acre of land being more or lesse bounded on the East with the land of Robert Louell on the west with the land of m^r Webb on the north with the land of saied Thomas Dyer and on the south a highwaie

Sould by EDWARD SMITH unto WILLIAM READE the 25th of the 3 month 1644 Tenn acres and halfe of land in the wester neck Eight acres and halfe of it was first giuen to him the saied William Reade two acres first giuen to Richard Addames bounded on the East with the land of the saied William Reade on the west with the land of Richard Addames north and south with the commons

Of the one hundred and thirty-eight land-owners represented in the above list, seventeen only belonged to the Hull company of 1635, and only twenty-two are represented to-day by name among their descendants in the town. Seventeen of them were in the company of Rev. Samuel Newman, who emigrated to Rehoboth in 1644.

LIST OF 1636.

The earliest list of land-owners, or men to whom grants were made in Weymouth (although evidently not the original proprietors), now known, is from the town records, under date of 1636, probably copied from the original record, not now in existence.

1636 At a meeting in the Towne of Weymouth the 12th of ——— voted. That for the greate lotts, wee should lott unto every compleat person [house holder] six—and unto every halfe passenger, under twelve years of age to have three to the head. By all the freemen here present whose names are under-written. And the place to begin is at the lower end of the ffresh Pond, [Whitman's,] and to run eighty four Rodd either wards to the great plantation lotts.

No.	ACRES.	No.	ACRES.
1 Edward Bennet	18	9 Thomas Rawling	12
2 Mr Joseph Hull	54	10 Mr Jener, Jun.	45
3 Henry Kingman	42	11 William Reed	18
4 Mr Jener, senior	18	12 Rich ^d Silvester	24
5 Thomas White	21	13 Rich ^d Addomes	24
6 William Fry	12	14 William Smith	30
7 Robert Lovell	34	15 Stephen French	21
8 Edward [Edmond] Hart	18	16 John Upham	30

These are all represented upon the list of property owners of 1643, while but five of them are now represented by name among the inhabitants of the town. Of the above only six belonged to the Hull company of the previous year.

LIST OF 1651.

The next list of property owners is found upon the town records, under date of Nov. 26, 1651, of which the following is a copy:—

The great lots named in the old town Book and formerly granted to be laid out on the East side of Fresh Pond next to Mrs Richard's mill joining the small lots formerly laid out butting on Fresh Pond to run 18 rods towards Hingham line and in case any lots run beyond the Pond they shall be upon the same Line.

NAMES OF THOSE TO HAVE LOTS 2 FEBRUARY 1651-2.

Edward Soule [? Sale]	1	Mr Howland	17
Robert Martin	2	John Reed	18
Robert Jeffery	3	Thomas Adams	19
Arthur Warren	4	John Whitmarsh	20
William [? James] Nash	5	Thomas Holbrook	21
Zach ^y Bicknell	6	The Mill Great lot	22/3
James Luddon	7	William Pitty	24
John Worster	8	Philip Reade	25
Clement Briggs	9	Samuel Butterworth	26
Mr Barnard	10	Edward Poole	27
John Rogers	11	Thomas Applegate	28
Walter Harris	12	Rich ^d Porter	29
Ebenezer Allin	13	John King	30
Widow Butterworth	14	Thomas Bayley	31
William Chard	15	Henry Whitman	32
James Smith	16	Mr Kingman	

3 February 1651 The following were found by the townsmen to be entitled to great lots ordered to be laid out on the East side of Great Pond next to Mrs Richards mill to begin next to the small lots which are or shall be laid out first, which great lots are to but on Hingham line on the East and on the great lots on the west, with a sufficient drift-way between the two divisions each to pay his own measuring.

Robert Ston	1	John Staple	15
Macuth Pratt	2	John Gurney	16
Widow Streame	3	John Allin	17
Robert Harlow	4	John Harding	18
Nicholas Norton	5	James Smith	19
Samuel Newman	6	William Brandin	20
Jeffery Staple	7	James Nash	21
James Brittin	8	Jane Moriss	22
James Rogers	9	Elder Bates	23
Nicholas Byram	10	Thomas Rider	24
George Allin, Jun.	11	Goodman Weedon	25
Ensign Whitman	12	John Holbrook	26
Goodman Androsso	13	Jacob French	27
John Kingman	14		

LIST OF 1663.

The next general list is that of 1663, and embraces the territory upon the west side of the town, bounding upon the Braintree line: —

Meeting of the Selectmen [of Weymouth] 14 Dec. 1663. The number of Acres in each persons lotts in the first Division begininge on Brauntry lyne, as followeth.

	No. of Acres.	No. of Lots.		No. of Acres.	No. of Lots.
Mr. Benjamin Gilham	8	1	Walter Cook	5	24
Thomas White	14	2	James Luddon	8	25
Deacon Phillips	13	3	John Thompson	6	26
Nicholas Whitmarsh	5	4	Richard Porter	10	27
Thomas Whitman	5	5	Andrew Ford	6	28
John Guppie	7	6	James Nash	15	29
Deacon Rogers	14	7	John Osborne	4	30
John Staple	6	8	John Lovill	7	31
Richard Newbury	5	9	Thomas Holbrook	10	32
John Blake	8	10	John Burrell	5	33
John Shaw	4	11	Henry Kingman	14	34
William Chard	6	12	John King, seaman	7	35
Widow Read	10	13	John Vining	5	36
Thomas Pratt	7	14	Widow Briggs	6	37
James Smith	5	15	William Pitty	12	38
John Whitmarsh	9	16	Edward Poole	6	39
Thomas Streame	8	17	Edward Kingman	5	40
Thomas Dyer	11	18	Widow Otis	5	41
John Comer	4	19	Samuel Butterworth	6	42
Mr Thacher	17½	20	Widow Staple	4	43
Hugh Roe	8	21	William Fry	6	44
Elder Bate	17½	22	Jacob French	4	45
Stephen French	12	23	John Taylor	6	46

	No. of Acres.	No. of Lots.		No. of Acres.	No. of Lots.
Widdow Snooke	4	47	John Harding	10	63
Sarah Hunt	6	48	John King, planter	8	64
Edmund Hart	7	49	William Richards	5	65
John Bicknell	10	50	Robert Randall	7	66
Marcuth Pratt	10	51	John Burg	7	67
William Holbrook	9	52	Ensign Whitman	15	68
Sam. Parker	4	53	Widdow Woren	5	69
James Lovill	8	54	Thomas Drake	6	70
Ephraim Hunt	10	55	Giles Leach	4	71
George Fry	7	56	Thomas Bayley	11	72
Thomas Donn	6	57	John Pratt	5	73
John Holbrook	28	58	Nicholas Byram	10	74
Richard Bolter	6	59	James Smith, Senr.	15	75
Phillip Read	6	60	Jonas Humphrey	7	76
James Priest	5	61	John Reynolds	5	77
Mathew Pratt	4	62			

End of the first Division.

The lotts in the 2d Division beginning on Brauntry lyne.

Mr. Thacher	52½	1	James Smith, Jr.	15	29
Widdow Oatis	15	2	James Lovill & his mother	24	30
John Taylor	18	3	Widdow Snooke	12	31
Widdow Read	30	4	Widdow Warrens	15	32
Samuel Butterworth	18	5	Thomas Drake	18	33
William Fry's children	18	6	Jonas Humphrey	20	34
John Vining	15	7	John Harding	30	35
Robert Randall	21	8	James Luddon	24	36
Elder Bate	51	9	John Staple	18	37
John Pratt	15	10	John Rogers	42	38
Edward Kingman	15	11	William Pytty	36	39
John Bicknell	30	12	Thomas Streame	24	40
Ensign Whitman	45	13	John Burrell	15	41
John Reynolds	15	14	Nicholas Byram	30	42
Phillip Reed	18	15	Edward Poole	18	43
John Guppie	21	16	Mathew Pratt	12	44
John Shaw	12	17	John King, seaman	21	45
Ephraim Hunt	30	18	Thomas Donn	18	46
Edmund Hart	21	19	Jacob French	12	47
Thomas Pratt	21	20	John Comer	12	48
Richard Newbury	15	21	Richard Bolter	18	49
John Whitmarsh	27	22	Henry Kingman	42	50
Thomas Whitman	15	23	Hugh Roe	24	51
Deacon Phillips	39	24	Macuth Pratt	30	52
Widdow Briggs	18	25	William Chard	18	53
John King, planter	24	26	John Lovill	21	54
Nicholas Whitmarsh	15	27	John Thompson	18	55
Walter Cooke	15	28	Stephen French	36	56

William Richards	15	57	James Smith, sen.	45	69
Thomas Dyer	33	58	William Torrey		70
Richard Porter	30	59	John Berge	21	71
William Holbrook	27	60	Samuel Parker	12	72
John Blake	24	61	Thomas White	42	73
Thomas Bayley	33	62	John Osborne	12	74
Sarah Hunt	18	63	Thomas Holbrook	30	75
Mr. Gilham	24	64	James Nash	45	76
Andrew Ford	18	65	James Priest	15	77
George Fry	21	66	Richard Phillips	16	78
Widdow Staple	12	67	John Whitman	16	79
Giles Leach	12	68			

End of the 2^d Division.

APPENDIX D.

[PAGE 56.]

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

MAJOR JAMES HUMPHREY was one of the pillars of the town, a man of intelligence, influence and wealth, for more than sixty years, from 1735 to 1797, holding the most important offices in the gift of his fellow-citizens, from his first service as constable in 1735, until, in 1781, he received a public vote of thanks from the town "for more than forty years of faithful service as select-man." He was also many times chosen representative to the General Court, and for several terms he represented his district in the Council (State senator). He was also a prominent and active member of the church and parish.

He was the son of *James* and *Margaret (Torrey-Humphrey)*, born in Weymouth, June 22, 1711, and a descendant, in the fourth generation, from Jonas Humphrey, of Dorchester, who settled in that town in 1637, whose son, Deacon Jonas Humphrey, removed to Weymouth soon after 1650, and at once became a leading citizen.

Major Humphrey was twice married; first, on Dec. 5, 1734, to his neighbor, *Ann*, daughter of *John* and *Mary (Symes-Torrey)*, a native of "Old Spain," born May 28, 1715, a descendant of Capt. William Torrey, the well-known "Clerk of the Deputies." She died Dec. 17, 1751, having borne him six children.

- I. ANN, born Nov. 19, 1735; died June 24, 1744.
- II. JAMES, born April 12, 1737; died Aug. 20, 1811.
- III. MARGARET, born Feb. 8, 1739; who married *Abner Pratt*, of Weymouth.
- IV. LUCY, born April 13, 1742; who married *Col. Asa White*, of Weymouth.
- V. ANN, born July 6, 1746; who married *David Blanchard*, of Weymouth.
- VI. JOSIAH, born June 19, 1748; for many years town treasurer. He died May 7, 1835.

Major Humphrey married, second, March 22, 1753, *Silence*, daughter of *Ezra* and *Silence* (*Randall-Whitmarsh*, born in Weymouth, Nov. 22, 1732, and died Nov. 26, 1822, at the age of ninety years. Her father was a graduate of Harvard College, and for many years one of the important men of the town. The issue of this marriage was :—

- VII. DEBORAH, born Dec. 17, 1753; married *Capt. Lemuel Gardner*, of Boston.
- VIII. ABIGAIL, born Feb. 22, 1756; died Feb. 22, 1824.
- IX. SARAH, born Dec. 14, 1760; died Aug. 10, 1846.
- X. ELIZABETH, born June 13, 1763; married *Charles Leach*, of Boston.
- XI. SUSANNA, born June 27, 1765; married *Samuel Fenno*, of Milton.
- XII. CAPT. NATHANIEL, born June 27, 1765; died Jan. 12, 1825; unmarried.

Major Humphrey died May 2, 1798, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

DR. COTTON TUFTS. — For sketch, see "*Physicians of Weymouth*," in Chapter XI., page 190.

GEN. SOLOMON LOVELL was born in Abington, Mass., June 1, 1732, the son of *David* and *Mary* (*Torrey-Lovell*). The father was a graduate of Harvard College, of 1725, and spent a few years in teaching; died young. Gen. Lovell was a descendant of Robert Lovell, who was a member of the company that came to Weymouth in 1635, with Rev. Joseph Hull. From his youth he was almost continually in the service of the town, in an official capacity, in important positions. He also served in the campaign at Lake George, in 1756, as first lieutenant in the company of Capt. Samuel Thaxter, under Col. Richard Gridley.

During the Revolutionary war he engaged actively in the cause of the Colonies, and was promoted from grade to grade until he reached that of brigadier-general, in which capacity he held the position of commander of the military division of which Boston was the centre. He also saw hard and honorable service in the Rhode Island campaign, in 1778, under Gen. Sullivan. He was also commander of the land forces

in the unfortunate Penobscot expedition of the following year, which failed from want of co-operation of the fleet, under command of Com. Saltonstall, who was cashiered, while Gen. Lovell was commended.

Gen. Lovell was deeply interested in town affairs, in which he took an active part, and his efforts and services were fully appreciated by his townsmen.

Gen. Lovell was twice married; first, Jan. 19, 1758, to *Lydia*, daughter of *John* and *Sarah* (*Hunt-Holbrook*, born in Weymouth, Sept. 3, 1734, and who died May 21, 1761, having had two children:—

I. SARAH, born April 28, 1759; died July 8, 1759.

II. LYDIA, born May 17, 1761; married *Nathaniel Beal*, of Quincy.

Gen. Lovell married, second, May, 1762, *Hannah*, daughter of *James* and *Hannah* (*Reed-Pitney*, born Dec. 8, 1730; died July 8, 1795, by whom he had the following children:—

III. JAMES, born Jan. 27, 1763; died March 31, 1763.

IV. SARAH, born April 5, 1764; died Feb. 11, 1782.

V. HANNAH, born Oct. 18, 1765; died Dec. 19, 1765.

VI. HANNAH, born Dec. 7, 1766; died Jan. 14, 1767.

VII. DR. JAMES, born Jan. 1, 1768; died April 3, 1820; without issue; married Nov. 8, 1798, *Mrs. Priscilla Winch*.

VIII. HANNAH, born July 6, 1771; married *Capt. Luther Little*, of Marshfield, Mass.

IX. MARY, born April 28, 1773; married *Capt. William Wildes*, of Kennebunk, Me.

Gen. Lovell died Sept. 9, 1801.

DEACON NATHANIEL BAYLEY, the most important man of his day, in the South Parish, in Weymouth, was the son of *Rev. James* and *Sarah Bayley*, born in that parish, Dec. 27, 1731, the eighth of a family of thirteen children. His father was the first minister of that church and parish, holding that position for more than forty years. He was early in public life, and throughout its extended term (he died at eighty-two) no man in the town was more highly esteemed and trusted. He was an ardent patriot during the Revolutionary war, doing what he could to further the interests of the Colonies. His counsel was listened to and followed, not only in his native town, but as well in the conventions of the State, and among the

representatives in the General Court. He was a soldier in the French war, and afterwards held the rank of captain in the militia. He was also an active member of the church, where he held the office of deacon. He was engaged in all of the important work of the town during the struggle for independence, and to no one was the town more indebted for its success in that eventful period than to him. He died Dec. 17, 1812.

He was twice married; first, Oct. 3, 1754, to *Tamar White*, by whom he had the following children:—

- I. LYDIA, born Aug. 1, 1755; married *John Thomas*.
- II. TAMAR, born Dec. 13, 1756; married *Josiah Thayer*.
- III. SAMUEL, born June 14, 1758; died March 16, 1839; major in the militia.
- IV. SARAH, born July 12, 1763; died July 24, 1787.
- V. MARY, born Jan. 26, 1765; married *Nathaniel Richards*.
- VI. CHARLOTTE, born Sept. 23, 1767; married *James Richards, 2d*.
- VII. NATHANIEL, born Oct. 4, 1769.
- VIII. ELIZABETH, born July 19, 1772.

Mrs. Tamar died June 20, 1787, aged fifty-eight.

Deacon Nathaniel married, second, Nov. 1, 1789, *Widow Deborah Pratt*, who died Aug. 31, 1830, aged sixty-eight years.

JAMES HUMPHREY, Esq., was the son of *Samuel* and *Sarah* (*Badlam-Humphrey*, born in Weymouth, Dec. 5, 1754. He was fitted for college at the age of eighteen years, but was prevented from pursuing his studies on account of the sickness and death of his mother. He then began work upon his father's farm, continuing his studies in private, as best he could, and soon began to teach. About 1777, he commenced teaching in the public schools of his native town, with such success that he was retained in that position for more than a quarter of a century. He also had large classes of private pupils from his own and other towns, and was a competent instructor in Latin and Greek as well as in English. For thirty years he held the highest offices in the gift of the town, and was one of its most useful citizens. He died March 12, 1819.

He married Nov. 6, 1777, *Deborah*, daughter of *Abel* and *Deborah* (*Loud-Tirrell*, born in Weymouth, July 15, 1753, and died Dec. 30, 1842. They had:—

- I. ASA, born Sept. 25, 1778; died Jan. 24, 1861.
- II. COL. EBENEZER, born Aug. 27, 1781; died June 17, 1861.
- III. LEMUEL, Esq., born May 11, 1784; died Sept. 10, 1857.
- IV. DEBORAH, born March 25, 1787; married *Abiel Wilder*, of Hingham, and died July 26, 1875.
- V. LUCY, born Dec. 31, 1789; married *Elisha Cushing*, of Hingham, and died March 21, 1876.
- VI. LEVI, born Nov. 13, 1792; died Sept. 20, 1818.
- VII. SUSAN, born Jan. 15, 1796; died, unmarried, Nov. 5, 1825.
- VIII. LYDIA, born Aug. 16, 1798; married *Capt. Hervey Cushing*, of Weymouth, and died Aug. 25, 1847.

GEN. JAMES LAWRENCE BATES. — No historical record of Weymouth, however brief, could be called complete that did not contain a sketch of Gen. Bates, the most prominent military figure in its history, and one that deserves and holds a warm place in the hearts and memories of its citizens. The following imperfect account has been gathered from various sources, among which are the town records, private letters from intimate acquaintances, archives of Reynolds Post, No. 58, G. A. R., and the history of the Twelfth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. It is hoped that this attempt may supply a pressing need until some competent hand shall furnish a satisfactory biography: —

JAMES LAWRENCE BATES, son of *Capt. Elijah* and *Sarah (Torrey-Bates)*, was born in the village of South Weymouth, Mass., Aug. 6, 1820. By father and mother he inherited some of the best blood of the town, his paternal ancestor being the well-known Elder Edward Bates, or Bate, as the name was then written, who was one of Weymouth's earliest settlers. The date of his arrival is not known, but as early as 1637 he was a prominent citizen and a member of standing in the church. He settled in North Weymouth (Old Spain), but soon removed to the east part of the town, where he came into possession of the Waltham-Richards mill, which remained in the family for near two hundred years. The family has always been a numerous and influential one in the town.

In the maternal line his grandfather was Dr. James Torrey, for many years a physician of eminence in South Weymouth, who traces his descent from Capt. William Torrey, who settled in Weymouth in 1640, and at once took a commanding position

among its citizens, which he ever afterwards retained. He was for several years a deputy from his town to the General Court, where, on account of his learning and ability, he was made clerk of his branch of that body. His son, Rev. Samuel Torrey, for almost half a century minister of the church in Weymouth, was one of the most distinguished ministers of his day in America. This family has also been numerous and prominent.

Capt. Elijah Bates, the father of Gen. James L., was a man of property and standing, who for many years commanded a sailing packet running between Weymouth Landing and Boston, in the days when most of the transportation between the two towns was done by water conveyance.

Of the youth of James L., the following from the pen of one who knew him intimately through his whole life gives a faithful record of his early life and character: "I can simply say that in his youth he gave promise of those leading characteristics that gave prominence to his after life. He was truthful and pure in his conversation, and, unlike so many of his youthful associates, he would not use low, vulgar, slangy, and profane words. I don't remember that I ever heard him utter a profane oath, while many of his companions were much addicted to that vice.

"He was firm, faithful, and reliable as a friend, and as firm and unyielding as an opponent; as fearless and outspoken in condemning what he thought to be wrong in those days as in after life.

"As a school-boy he was rather indifferent, and perhaps a laggard, until he was fourteen or fifteen years old, when he suddenly woke up to the necessity of getting an education, and with his determined will, combined with a natural aptitude to acquire and retain knowledge, he soon outstripped his companions; and, considering his somewhat limited advantages, he afterwards laid the foundation for a good and solid education, far superior to many whose advantages were much greater. He had a very retentive memory, and what he once learned was learned for life."

His education was gained mostly in the public schools of his native town, with a few terms at Monson and Phillips Academy

(English school), Andover, and his first employment was as a teacher in Weymouth. This he continued for several years, teaching in the different schools in the South Parish with great success, acquiring a high local reputation as an educator. He was very popular, and might have attained a distinguished position in that profession but for his proclivity for change, which induced him to turn his attention to other employment.

As a business man he did not succeed, probably for the reason that his heart was not in it, and his services in that direction were more a matter of necessity than choice; and yet the larger part of his life was spent in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits, in which he was many times engaged, and in which was exhibited his love of change.

His first adventure of a business nature was with Messrs. Fogg and Torrey, in the manufacture of boots, about 1846, but in which he continued only about one year. He then went into company with Benjamin F. White, in the same business, where he remained for about two years, when he gave up business for himself, and entered the employ of Nathaniel Shaw & Co. as a cutter, to which he gave his attention for another year.

About this time the California fever broke out, and he became one of the prime movers in a joint-stock company, which purchased the ship "Edward Everett," fitted her out, and sailed for the Golden Gate, in 1849. On the arrival of the ship in San Francisco, the company started for the mines, leaving him in charge. After a time the company disbanded, and the vessel was sold, he with a few others being the purchasers. They sailed for home, taking on their way a cargo of guano, from the Peruvian Islands. On their arrival home, the vessel and cargo were sold, and he became thereby the possessor of a few thousand dollars, as his share of the profits and investment.

Upon his return from California he again entered the employ of N. Shaw & Co., occupying his former position, where, however, he remained but a short time. Hearing that Josiah Reed was about to commence manufacturing boots, he entered into copartnership with him, under the style of Bates & Reed. This connection commenced Sept. 1, 1851, and continued about two and a half years, when he became possessed with a desire for stock raising in the then West, and, in company with M. D.

Spaulding, bought a tract of land in Genesee County, Ill., whither they went, and began the purchase of stock, but sold out before fairly commencing operations.

After about six months he went into the general store business in South Weymouth, which retained him about one year, when he left town and went into business in Boston, with a Mr. Safford, where he contented himself for a few months, when he formed a new connection in the leather business, with two partners, under the firm name of Durrell, Bacon & Co. In this he continued, with some unimportant changes, until the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, when the whole current of his life was changed, and he found an employment which enlisted his sympathies, and in which his naturally great abilities found congenial development. Hitherto he had labored under restraint, and was indifferent as to the result; now he was in love with his occupation, and, in his desire to excel, his mental and physical powers found their natural bent.

In April, 1861, the incipient Rebellion came to a head, and the attack upon Fort Sumter precipitated the struggle into open war. Immediately upon the first call for volunteers by President Lincoln, a public meeting was called in Weymouth; men were at once enlisted and a company formed, which became afterwards Company H, of the Twelfth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. Mr. Bates was one of the active spirits in this movement, and by his energy and activity did much to promote its success. He was chosen its captain, and received his commission on the twenty-ninth day of April.

The company soon went into camp, and began to perfect its organization and drill. Capt. Bates, as were his associates, was perfectly ignorant of all practical and theoretical knowledge of military affairs. Everything must be learned. With his habitual determination and an ardor kindled by a cause he loved, and a congenial employment, he at once set himself to mastering the details of his profession, and day and night, with tireless energy, he applied himself to his task. His enthusiasm and example excited the ambition of his men, and the reputation of the regiment for drill and discipline, afterwards so high, was due in no small degree to this fact.

The weary weeks and months of camp duty, with the endless

disappointments and delays in entering into active service, although so irksome at the time, were not wholly evils, for they gave the regiment time and opportunity to perfect itself in that which was most essential to its future success; and well did Capt. Bates avail himself of these opportunities, for they formed the basis of his military reputation.

Delay followed delay, and it was not until June 12 that the regiment was accepted by the United States, although its reputation stood second to none for drill and discipline, and it was not until July 13 that it left Boston for the seat of war; and once upon the ground a whole year was spent before its first blood was drawn, and the regiment established its reputation for skill and courage in the field, which made it a favorite with all its commanders.

Capt. Bates early distinguished himself for his coolness in action, and the skill with which he performed his duties; and he soon attracted the attention of his superiors. His promotion was but a question of time, and he was commissioned as major of the Thirty-third Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, on the 5th of August, 1862. His regiment was sorry to lose him, but the service as well as himself gained by it; and the regiment itself in the end was no loser, for, on the 9th of September, he came back as its colonel, taking command on the 21st.

He passed through the severe campaigns of 1862-3, and, in the fall of the latter year, he was called to the charge of the conscript camp on Gallop's Island, Boston Harbor, having been wounded in the neck at the battle of Gettysburg. Here he remained for several months, returning to his regiment in the spring of 1864, in time to make the advance under Gen. Grant, in which he took command of the brigade as its senior colonel, and from this time to the end of his term of service continued to occupy that position with credit to himself and advantage to the service.

"As a soldier he was an excellent drill-master, thoroughly proficient in his duties, infusing energy and thoroughness into his command. At the seat of war, he was ever a 'tower of strength' in the regiment, his dignified bearing, his moral example and influence, and his unswerving integrity gaining for him the esteem of all."

He possessed to a high degree the love and confidence of his soldiers, and the respect and admiration of his superiors. His command was always to be relied upon, and his generals looked with confidence upon the result of any duty intrusted to him. His regiment or brigade always came into the field in good order and in its proper position, and performed the duties assigned it as far as it was in the power of skill and courage to do so. His reputation as a faithful, reliable officer was not excelled by any in the service, although many, perhaps, were more brilliant.

He was mustered out of the United States service, July 8, 1865, and in December, 1868, in recognition of his signal and meritorious services during the three years in which he was a soldier, and in which he was under fire twenty-eight times, his rank as brevet brigadier-general was confirmed.

"He was a charter member of Reynolds Post, No. 58, G. A. R., on its formation, July 14, 1868, and its commander till January, 1870, when he was elected commander of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., which position he held one year; and on retiring therefrom he again became commander of Post 58, and continued in office till his decease.'

After the close of the war he was chosen cashier of the South Weymouth National Bank, an organization just established, and continued in that position for about two years, when he retired from it to enter the brokerage business in Boston, with Fogg Bros. In this concern he remained but a short time, when he formed a new partnership in the same business, under the firm name of Bates & Albee. This business was very unfortunate, and in it he lost all of his property. This was his last business venture, and he closed his eventful life on the 11th of August, 1875, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, of disease contracted in the army. The news of his death was a matter of deep regret and sorrow to his many friends, particularly to his old army associates, and his funeral was attended in the Second Congregational Church, South Weymouth, by a large concourse of friends and the remnant of his old regiment. His funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. George F. Stanton, pastor of the church, and he was buried under military honors.

The following resolutions were passed by the Twelfth (Webster) Regiment Association: —

"Whereas, Our beloved colonel, James Lawrence Bates, having accomplished the high purposes of his life, is now mustered out of service here, and has responded to roll-call in the ranks of our comrades over the border; therefore,

"Resolved, That we, his surviving comrades, former soldiers of the Twelfth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, sharing deeply in the sorrow which pervades many hearts at the loss which the country has sustained in the death of this loyal citizen and gallant defender of our liberties, bear unqualified testimony to his bravery in battle, to his rare skill and ability in command of his regiment, and for a long time, in the most critical period of the war, of a brigade; to his decision of character and great executive ability, to his personal dignity and worth, to his kindness of heart, his affable manners, and his consistent devotion to truth, virtue, and temperance.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the records of this Association, and that a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased, to whom we offer our sincere sympathy and condolence."

In his business relations he was invariably affable and respectful; in his social life genial and lovable, while he held the respect of all with whom he came in contact. By his townsmen he was held in high esteem, and possessed to a remarkable degree their confidence.

Gen. Bates married, first, April 16, 1851, *Betsey Dyer*, daughter of *Quincy* and *Hannah W. (Dyer-Loud)*, born in South Weymouth, Dec. 30, 1829, and died, of consumption, Sept. 14, 1853, without issue. He married, second, Jan. 24, 1856, *Mary Jane*, daughter of *Capt. James* and *Betsey (Whitmarsh-Tirrell)*, born in South Weymouth, Sept. 1, 1826.

Children : —

- I. JAMES WILMOT, born in South Weymouth, Nov. 20, 1856.
- II. ANNIE TIRRELL, born in South Weymouth, May 30, 1858; died in South Weymouth, Feb. 25, 1880.
- III. BESSIE TIRRELL, born in South Weymouth, July 16, 1864.

APPENDIX E.

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THE following is a copy of these resolutions, probably from the pen of Dr. Cotton Tufts: —

TO JAMES HUMPHREY, ESQ.

Sir: We the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Weymouth are assembled together at a time when the voice of distress is heard not only from every part of this province but from the continent in general; the burdens we feel and the greater we fear force out our groans and lead us to lay before you the distresses of our hearts with whom we have intrusted our most important Interests. And we have the highest assurance from your past integrity that no exertion of your abilities will be wanting to effect the removal of these evils. When we consider the difficulties and encumbrances on trade and decay of it brought upon us by some late act of Parliament together with the load of debt under which the Province labors we behold poverty rushing in upon us like an Armed man; but when we take under consideration the Stamp Act, with all its consequences, we can see nothing but misery and ruin in the province resulting from the execution of it and a fatal wound to the trade and interests of our Mother Country. - The King our father whom we have always esteemed and revered will forgive us if we do not consent to our own ruin. We will presume upon their clemency that they will not insist upon our destruction; and therefore we do recommend to you decently and steadily to oppose any measures in the General Court that shall interest the province in any concern with the Stamp Act, or stamp papers, either directly or indirectly by the payment of any charges that may have arisen on their account, or by giving any orders for, or consent to the distribution of said papers inasmuch as the house of Representatives has no warrant, orders, or authority so to do; and we presume upon it that the

house will not be so imprudent as to undertake a business "to which they have no appointment." They are deposited (as we are informed) in the castle "there to be defended with all the force of that fortress," and we imagine they need no other protection, and trust that no one will offer so high an insult on the King as to meddle with them in any shape. We take it for granted that no man on earth is perfect, and that no body of men can lay claim to infallibility, that so wise and great a body as the parliament of Great Brittain is, have been mistaken that what has been may be again; that men have natural rights, that they have also rights as members of human Society, that to assert explain, & vindicate them, is but acting up to the character of men and of rational Beings. We do therefore instruct you, upon all occasions to assert & vindicate the rights and priviledges of free born British subjects and the rights and priviledges delivered to us by Charter from a King of Great Brittain, acknowledged & consented to, really or virtually by the parliament thereof, and to use your best endeavor in the General Assembly to have these clearly stated and left upon the records of the province that posterity may know that we never did or could voluntarily Submit to Slavery & ruin. We cannot but complain of the hardships to which we are exposed by the enlargement of the Court of Admiralty an enlargement which takes from us one of the most essential rights of Englishmen, that is of being tried by Juries, those several acts afforementioned are so many tax acts by which money must be drawn from us and we suppose without our consent having no idea or the least remembrance of our having been represented in parliament and we really look upon these taxations, and the extraordinary power of the admiralty Judges as so many novelties that time itself will never reconcile us to, that they are subversive of the happiness and welfare of the province, destructive to the interests of the Mother country, that they not only involve in them the destruction of our particular rights and priviledges, but also strike at the very foundation of the English Constitution, in short if they are not repealed we fear such prejudices will arise in the minds of the people, and their affections to the Government at home be so weakened that it will be a very long time before the former can be removed, or the latter renewed.

If the Parliament of Great Britain which cannot be immediately acquainted with our abilities & necessities shall from time to time tax us and the province tax us at the same time from these two taxations great inequalities and injustice will arise, and consequently the end of Government be destroyed so that even allowing the parliament's right to tax us (which at present we are not convinced of) yet we imagine with submission to that august Body it would not be wisdom in 'em to execute it. We have ever supposed our charter the Greatest security that could be had in human affairs, this was the sentiments of our forefathers, they have told us they never should have left the land of their nativity and fled to these ends of the earth, triumphed over dangers, encountered difficulties innumerable, and suffered hardships unparaled but for the sake of securely enjoying civil and religious liberty and that the same might be transmitted safe to their posterity; they it is well known settled this country at the expense of their own blood and treasure. The country has risen, grown and been defended without any expens^e to the Government at home, till within a few years past, and besides defending ourselves we have several times saved some of his Majesties provinces from destruction; and once at least given peace to Europe. The profit of our labour has from time to time centered in Great Britain by which her riches, her revenues & inhabitants have increased mightily; we are (notwithstanding the assistance granted us in the last war) far from thinking that there is any just reason for laying such heavy burdens on us; and if it is necessary in this time of peace to raise a sum of money for the defence of our frontiers (it being said for our comfort) the money raised by the Stamp Act is to be applied partly to that end, we had much rather be at our proportionable expence of forever defending our frontiers than to comply with that Act, and in any Constitutional way, we shall ever be ready to contribute our utmost to the assistance of our mother country:—

We further instruct you to use your utmost endeavor to promote publick frugality to prevent any unconstitutional grants and any unaccustomed draughts upon the treasury of the publick money be only applied to the purposes to which it is from time to time appropriated.

Whilst with pleasure we behold a general sense of liberty and those essential Constitutional rights, freedom of speech and of the press now prevailing we do at the same time entertain a just abhorance to any violence committed upon any person or persons whatsoever. As to any other affairs we leave their management to your noted prudence and judgment in which we place the highest confidence.

APPENDIX F.

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THE following very imperfect list is made mainly from the town treasurer's account. A thorough examination of the records at the State House, Boston, would no doubt add largely to it. Some of the names, it will be noticed, are not those of recognized Weymouth origin, and the men were evidently strangers, enlisted by the town to fill its various quotas, as was the case in the Rebellion of 1861-5; but the proportion is not large.

SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Ager, Ebenezer.	Blancher, Abner.	
Ager, Jonathan.	Blancher, Daniel, Jr.	
Ayers, Edward.	Blancher, Josiah.	
Bates, Jesse.	Blancher, Dea. Samuel.	
Bates, Jonathan.	Blancher, Simeon.	
Bates, Lebbeus.	Blancher, Theophilus.	
Bates, Robert.	Burrell, Ephraim.	
Bates, Samuel.	Burrell, Ephraim, Jr.	
Bates, Thaddeus.	Burrell, John.	
Bates, William, Jr.	Burrell, Reuben.	
Bayley, Abner.	Canterbury, John.	
Bayley, Nathaniel.	Colson, Christopher.	K. or D.
Bayley, Samuel.	Colson, David.	
Beals, Azariah.	Colson, Gideon.	P.
Beals, Seth.	Colson, James.	
Beals, Seth, Jr.	Copeland, Gershom.	
Bender, Christopher.	Cushing, Azel.	
Binney, Elkanah.	Cushing, Lieut. Er.	
Bicknell, Benjamin.	Cushing, Frederick.	
Bicknell, David.	Cushing, Regemelech.	
Bicknell, Ezra.	Cushing, Thomas.	
Bicknell, Levi.	Delano, Amasa.	
Bicknell, Lemuel.	Dyer, Lieut. Asa.	
Bicknell, Samuel.	Dyer, Benjamin.	
Bicknell, Zachariah.	Dyer, Jesse.	

Dyer, Solomon.		Nash, Moses,	
Dyer, Stevens.		Nash, Capt. Thomas.	
Fessenden, Moses.		Nash, Timothy.	
French, Asa.		Nash, Zadoc.	
French, Isaac.		Oliver, Jonathan.	
Goold, Gardner.		Orcutt, Benjamin.	K. or D.
Goold, Thomas.		Orcutt, Moses.	
Gurney, David.		Peakes, Benjamin.	
Gurney, Jonathan.		Porter, Jacob.	
Holbrook, Abiezer.		Porter, Micah.	
Holbrook, Nathaniel.		Porter, Capt. Thomas.	
Holbrook, Samuel.	K. or D.	Porter, Thomas.	K. or D.
Holbrook, Silas.		Pratt, Abiah.	
Holbrook, Silvanus.		Pratt, Benjamin.	
Holbrook, William.		Pratt, Cushing.	
Hollis, Ebenezer.		Pratt, David.	
Humphrey, Jonas.	K.	Pratt, Ephraim.	
Hunt, Benoni.		Pratt, Ichabod.	
Hunt, Ebenezer, Jr.		Pratt, James.	K. or D.
Hunt, Eliphaz.		Pratt, John, Jr.	
Hunt, John.	K. or D.	Pratt, Joshua.	
Hunt, Melzar.		Pratt, Laban.	
Hunt, Robert.		Pratt, Matthew.	
Hunt, Samuel.		Pratt, Nehemiah.	K. or D.
Hunt, Zachariah.		Pratt, Samuel, Jr.	
Jeffers, John.		Pratt, Silvanus.	
Joy, Lieut. David.		Pratt, Solomon.	
Joy, Eben.		Pratt, Daniel.	
Joy, Jacob, Jr.		Reed, Asa.	K. or D.
Joy, Noah.	K. or D.	Reed, Ezra.	
Kingman, Lieut. Samuel.		Reed, John, 3d.	
Lewis, Jonathan.		Reed, Samuel.	
Lincoln, Israel.		Rice, Josiah.	
Loud, David.		Ripley, William, Jr.	
Loud, Eliot, Jr.		Rozary, Silas.	
Loud, Eliphalet.		Shaw, Caleb.	K. or D.
Loud, Esau.		Shaw, Nathaniel.	
Loud, Jacob.		Thayer, Barnabas.	
Loud, Peleg.	K. or D.	Thayer, Ebenezer.	D.
Loud, William.		Thayer, John.	K. or D.
Lovell, Josiah.		Thayer, Obadiah, Jr.	
Lovell, Samuel.		Thayer, Solomon.	
Lovell, Gen. Solomon.		Thomas, Prince.	
Morton, Isaac.		Tirrell, Benjamin.	
Morton, Isaac, Jr.		Tirrell, Ebenezer.	K. or D.
Morton, Micah.		Tirrell, Thomas.	P.
Nash, Alexander.		Torrey, Jonathan.	
Nash, Caleb.		Torrey, Joshua, Jr.	
Nash, Elisha.		Torrey, Noah.	
Nash, Ezra.		Trufant, David.	
Nash, Job.		Trufant, Joshua.	
Nash, Joseph, Jr.		Trufant, Capt. Joseph.	

Turner, Jacob.		White, Benjamin.
Turner, Micah, Jr.		White, Daniel.
Vining, Benjamin, Jr.		White, James.
Vining, David.		White, John.
Vining, John.	K. or D.	White, Luther.
Vinson, John.		White, Nathaniel.
Vinson, Lient. Thomas.		White, Nehemiah.
Ward, Capt. Samuel.		White, Samuel, Jr.
Waterman, David.		Whitman, David.
Weston, Eliphaz.		Whitman, Nehemiah.
Weston, Simeon.		Whitmarsh, Samuel.
White, Amon.		Wild, John.
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K. or D., killed or died in the service.

P., taken prisoner.

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